

THE SOVLDIERS GRAMMAR.

Contayning
The High, Necessary, and most
Curious Rules of the Art *Militarie*.

As First,

Whether it be in Great *Motions* in Generall? Or Foot *Motions* Especially.

Or *Motions* of *Horse*, Generall, or Speciall?

The Ranges of *Foot* or *Horse*?

The Ranges of *Officers*.

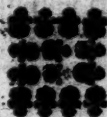
The Sevrall Imbattailings of *Foot*, and *Horse*.

The Imbattailing of a *Regiment*.

The Ioyning of many *Regiments*.

Or the forming of Maine *Battails*, of any extent, or Number; With their formes, and Figures, in lively Demonstration, &c.

By G.M. Gent.



Printed at London for Henry Overton, and are to be sold at

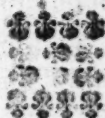
his Shop in Brittain Street, at the Sign of the Gun, and at the Sign of the

THE SOLDIERS GRAMMAR.

Containing
The High, Necessary, and most
Curious Rules of the Art Military.

As This
Whether it be in Great Motion in General, or Foot and
those Especiallly.
Of Motion of Horse, General, or Speciall;
The Rankes of Foot or Horse;
The Rankes of Officers.
The several Impairments of Foot and Horse.
The Impairment of a Regiment.
The joining of many Regiments.
On the forming of Maine Battails, of any extent or Num-
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tion &c.

B. G. McGraw



Printed at London for Henry Dorr, and are to be sold at
distinction from the other books of the same name.



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THE SOLDIERS GRAMMAR

CHAPTER I

Of Great Motions in General.



Having in a former short Discourse, or small Booke, Intituled, *The Soldiers Accidence*, (being an Introduction or first Guide into the Art *Military*) shewed all those first Precepts and Rules which necessarily belong to the knowledge of every young Soldier, so farre forth as concerns the Mannage and government of his owne particular person: As also those foure principall Grounds, from whence all the rest of

Motives to the
Works

B

this

this famous Art taketh its derivation and perfection, that is to say.

First, the Carriage and use of Armes, conteyned in divers *Postures* or *Stations*, expressing the Forme, Comeliness and Readiness of Men in Armes.

Secondly, *Distance* or Separation of place, whereby Battalies are formed, changed, and proportioned according to the will and pleasure of the principall Commanders.

Thirdly March and Motion, which proceeding from certaine peculiar words of Command, and generall direction, the souldier applyeth himselfe to performe every command in the fulnesse of perfection.

And fourthly and lastly, the knowledge of the Beatings of the *Drum*, by which the Soldier taketh notice of every Command, when the sound of Mans voyce is drowned or obscured.

It now seemeth good unto me (and I hope it will yeeld a generall profit to the whole Kingdome) to fixe unto the aforesaid *Accidence Grammar* or Introduction into more higher, necessary and more subtile and curious Rules of the Art *Military*, whereby the younger Schollers may bee enabled to proceed and goe forward in the greater and more hidden secrets of the Art, and the elder or better experienced Men of Warre, may either finde Solutions for such doubts as shall incumber them; Or else matter whereon to worke and make their owne more singular Inventions and Applications more wholesome for the common use, and

and more pleasing to their owne Studies and Labours.

The first thing therefore which I hold most necessary to intreat of in this Grammar, is of *Great Motions in General*; Because according to the Opinion of the Ancients, *These Militarie motions are the Life of an Army, and onely give meanes of Victory*; and without which all preparation of Forces are vaine, and availeth nothing in the Field, nor to the end for which they were Levied. Since then Motion is of this inestimable reputation, the labour cannot bee misemployed, which bringeth any lustre or explanation unto the same.

Of the *Smaller Motions*, I have spoken somewhat already in the *Accidence*; As of *Fileing*, *Rancking*, *Returning to the first Posture*, *Counter-marching*, *Doubling*, and such like, so farre forth as they appertaine to every single Person, or to the parts and members of a private Company, which wee call *Squadrons* or *Companies*. But now I am to intreat of the *Greater Motions*, which belong to *Regiments*, *Battalies*, and the whole Bodie of an *Armie*: Neither in the discourse of these things, are you to expect much alteration of words, or sence, but onely the application of them unto the Greater and more infinite Bodies, from whence they take the denomination of the *Greater Motions*.

The *Grecians* (as *Ellen* and his Schollars) doe reckon up nineteene severall *Great Motions*, to which they give especiall Names and Titles.

Motions used
in the old
Warres.

1 The first they call *Cuisse*, which is a Turning to
either hand.

2 The Second, *Metabole*, which wee call Turning
about.

3 The Third, *Perispermor*, which wee call Whee-
ling about.

4 The fourth, *Epistrophe*, which wee call a Whee-
ling, either to the one, or the other Hand, but not
entire, or about.

5 The Fifth, *Anastrophe*, which we call a Returning
of the Wheels unto the First Posture or station,
where it stood before it was moved, or Wheeled
to either Hand.

6 The Sixth, *Eperispasmos*, which we call a treble,
or a threefold Wheeling, carrying the *Battalia*
three parts about, but not wholly and entire.

7 The Seventh, *Plagiophalanx*, or the Broad Fron-
ted *Phalange*, which we call the Broad Fronted *Bat-
talia*, which hath the Length much exceeding the
Depth.

8 The eighth, *Orthiophalanx*, which wee call the
Deepe *Battalia*, or *Horse Battaille*, which is a Bat-
taille drawne out in Wing, and having the Depth
much exceeding the Length.

9 The Ninth, *Phalange Loxe*, which we call an Vn-
even Fronted *Battalia*, because one of the Winges
(which is thought fittest) is ever drawne forth be-
fore the other, and as a *Ferleto* beginneth the Fight
against the Enemy, till opportunity serve that the
whole Battaille may joine with greater advantage
and assurance.

10 The Tenth, *Paromole*, which wee call *Infortion*,
being

being Drawing up the Soldiers before, then taking off the Hindermost, we Rank them within the distances of the First.

The Eleventh, *Protaxis*, which we call Fore-fronting, as when we place either the Light-Armed or other Loose shot before the Front of the Battail, and make them Fore-standers or beginners of the Skyrnish. 11

The Twelfth, *Eptaxis*, which we call an A feet placing or Attending on the Reare, so that if the Enemy shall charge behinde, yet are the Light-Armed in readinesse, and prepared to give their Volleys, being placed so behind the Reare (as the other before the Front) for a singular helpe and asoyance. 12

The Thirteenth, *Prossaxis*, which we call a joining of Bodies together, by adding to either of the Flankes, or to both entirely, any new supply of Men, either from the Reare of the same Battail, or otherwise, from any other removed Body or Regiment, whereby the Front of the Battail is increased. 13

The Fourteenth, *Baraxis*, which we call Infition or Inserting, as when wee draw the Light-Armed, or Loose unguarded shot, within the spaces of the Files and Rankes of the Armed Battail, so as they may be free from danger, and yet notwithstanding, ever ready to deliver their Vollies in the face of the Enemies, be they foot or horse, as they shall give their approaches. 14

The Fifteenth, *Hypotaxis*, which we call Double Winging, as when we draw the Light-Armed 15

or Loose Shot, onely within the Armed Wings of the *Battalia*, and not into the Entire Body, and placing them in such an Embowed forme, that the whole forme or figure therof may resemble a three-fold Gate or Doore.

- 16 The sixteenth wee call an *Induction*, or a *Right Induction*, as when one Bodie or *Battalia* of one and the same kind, in forme and proportion, followeth one another, and so the March or Motion stretcheth out it selfe into the manner or forme of a wing, having the Depth much exceeding the Length; And this kinde of Battaille or *Right induction*, may consist either of a Single Body, as when but one Enemy is feared, or of a Double Bodie, as when two are expected, or of a Treble, when three are on foot, or of a Quadruple, when the Enemy purposeth to give on all sides.

- 17 The Seaventeenth, *Paragoge*, which wee call *Deduction*, is when a *Battalia* moveth in a Wing, not by File, but by Ranke, having the File-leaders on the Right-hand, which is called a *Right Deduction*, or on the Left Hand, which is called a *Left Hand Deduction*; And this Body or *Battalia* also marcheth (as the former) either in a Single, Double, Treble, or Quadruple Division, according to the feare they apprehend of the Enemy, and the advantage of the place and ground upon which they march and move.

- 18 The Eighteenth, *Amphistomus*, which we call the Two Fronted Battaille, and looketh upon the Enemy two severall wayes, that is to say, by an even and just Division, in the midt of an equal conversion
of

of the two parts, The Middle-men or Halfe-fyle men are turned back to back, and those in the front and reare make two equall Fronts, and bravely advance against the Enemy, and this kind of Motion is excellent against Horse

The Ninereenth, *Antistomus*, which wee also we call a Two Fronted Battaile, and differeth only from the former but in this, that as the Two Fronted Battaile *Amphistomus* is Fronted by the Front and the Reare, so this Two fronted Battaile *Antistomus*, is Fronted by the two Flankes, the Right flanke, and the Left, and the Motion hath the like use and perfection which the Former hath, being generally applyed for the Encounter of Horse.

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Divers other particular Motions they have, both for *Armies* and *Battalies*, as that which they call *Diphalange Peristomus*, *Diphalange Homoiostomus*, *Diphalange Heterostomus*, the *Rhombe*, the *Heteromekes*, the *Epicampios Empresthis*, the *Cyrte*, the *Tetragonall*, *Plesium*, and divers others, of which I shall have occasion to write hereafter. For this present, and for the generality of Motion, these already shewed and expounded are sufficient; Of all which, you shall in the ensuing Chapters (as particulars shall arise) receive both full Demonstrations and Examples, whereby the dullest understanding shall bee enabled to conceive, and carry away those Mysteries of Art and Science, which hitherto have layne hidden and obscured; Nor have I any intention in this Worke, so to tyne and conforme my selfe to the

Divers other Motions,

The Authors plainesse.

Ancients,

Ancients either *Grecians* or *Romans*, that thereby (knitting my selfe to their Words and Phrases) I might bring a cloud of darkenesse over my labours, which I have onely dedicated to Truth and plainnesse: but I doe freely intend to set downe every thing, in those plaine, moderne, and usuall formes of Direction, as may be available for the simplest capacity, and profitable for all those that have bound themselves prentises to this Noble Art, and glorious Advancement.

CHAP. 2.

*Of the Particular Motions belonging
to the Foote onely.*

In what Mo-
tions consist.



ALL manner of Marches and Motions whatsoever, belonging to a Foot Company (as I have touched before in my *Accidence*) must of necessity, bee either in Distance, or Forme; and either of these must bee, either in Files or Ranks, severally, and of themselves, or else ioynthly, both together.

Of Distances.

Of Files and Ranks, what they are, what their extents ought to be, what effects, vertues, and uses are wrought by them, I have sufficiently shewed in my *Accidence*: Onely, because there is a little difference betwixt us and the Ancients, and betwixt the Schollers of these Moderne times, and the Schollers of the Elder World, I will as neere

as I can, reconcile them, or at least, bring them to shake hands, and agree together.

The first Receiuers of Militarie Discipline (and those which are at this day their Schollers, and profest Imitators) would haue a File to consist of Sixteene Men in depth, successively one after another: Others would haue it to consist of Eight; And others (which are our latest and best approved) would haue them consist of Ten.

The reason why the first would haue it consist of sixteene, is because it is an euen and proportionable number, which may be doubled to the last man; as from sixteene to eight, from eight to foure, from foure to two, from two to one; and so backe againe reduced to the first forme or Station. This I confesse beares a faire shew of much probability, and was doubtlesse in the first Age, of singular vse and benefit, both for the forming and proportioning of Battailes; as also for the steadinesse of Marching, and the mixing or joyning of many Grosses, or great Bodies, in one Square, Round or Triangular fashion. But it is to bee vnderstood, that in these former dayes, there was no vse or knowledge of Shot, because the inuention of Fire lay then vknownne; their Darts, Slings, Crosse-bowes, Long-bowes, and the like, which passed vnder the Light-armed, held then no method or prescription in giving their Volleys, but deliuered them one over anothers head, without danger: so that the deeper the File was, the greater the Volley was, and the Enemy the more endangered; besides the drawing and nocking

The ancient
and the
moderne Authors
reconcild.

of the Arrow, the casting of the Sling, the bending of the Crosse-bow, and the charging of the Dart, are Motions so sodaine, so quicke, and so secure, that there is no necessity of alteration of place, for inas much as not any of these weapons are delivered upon the Levell, but upon necessity on the Mountaine; therefore the forstanders, or Leaders of Files and their followers are not endangered by the Reare: so that in this case, the deeper the File is, the more hands are brought to fight, and the victory the sooner obtained.

But with us now in these moderne and latter times, wherein the Invention of Shot and Powder is found out, and the danger, Sodainenesse and Violence of the Fire is knowne in so much that it is ever delivered in Levell, seldome or never at Randonne: (for that is uselesse and to no constant purpose) In this case there is great respect to be had to the alteration and change of place, for (as I have said before) to deliver Shot one behind another (and that also in Levell) is for the hindmost to kill the foremost, if they Shoot in Levell (as they ought), or otherwise Shooting at Randonne, to spend their Bull: to no purpose, and leave the enemy unvayded. Therefore in this true and certaine Discipline, Fire is onely to be given in the Front, and so by succession of Ranks, one Volley after another, every hand in his due time and place brought to Fight, and the Volley both maintained in front or reserve.

Now it is to be considered in what space of time a man may Charge and Discharge his Piece, moving

ving from the Front to the R eare, and so ascending up to the Front againe; and it is found by the experience of all well Iudging Souldiers, that the depth of tenne men is the absolute best Number, for the first man Discharging in the Front; in the space that nine more shall come and doe the like: The first shall make his place good againe, and so continue the Volley *ad infinitum*. Now there are some which strongly hold opinion; that Eight in depth of File shall doe as much as ten, and with as little Difficulty make ready and Present; which no question, may be possible, in expert, old, and ready Souldiers, and so a competent and sufficient File; But in raw, Ignorant, and halfe exercised men it cannot be so, Neither can it bee hoped that duty shall so suddainely be performed. And if there be losse of durie in one man, there will be losse of duty in more, and so the Volly will be weakened and the *Battalia* put in danger; To adde a man and make the File nine, is no good Extent, because that odde Number comming to be doubled, there will bee a weakenesse either in the Front, or in the R eare; And that weakenesse may overthrow the whole *Battalia*, So that for a conclusion of this point, I cannot but disallow Sixteene in file as being too great a Number, in which no lesse then six men are lost in every File so oft as they shall sallie up or make their approaches, eight I feare is two men too little, the Skill and Dexterity of the Souldiers being doubtfull, and Nine, for the odds may not be admitted. So that it resteth, that tenne men in File is the old, certaine, and allowable Number. I doe

nor deny but that in exercising of the Souldiers, the number Eight is very allowable, and will bring them to a great quicknesse and readinesse, but when they shall be brought to fight, and mix with other Regiments; Then you are to observe the generall forme of the Armie, and what Extent of File the whole Armie marcheth in, the same Number and Proportion you shall keepe in your private Company, which questionlesse at this day is the number Ten, and no other: both for the fitnessse of the Number in discharging Dutie, as also in that by the Number Ten, every hundred men make a perfect Square, and so are the soonest and with the least trouble drawne into any Forme of Battaile that the principal Commander can desire.

The ground
of all Motions.

Thus I have shewed you the true Extent of a File, and the impediments which hang upon the alteration of Opinions; wherein you are to understand that in all Militarie Motions there must be ever a certaine and infallible ground, whereon to build the greater works; for where everie thing is uncertaine; there all things must needs be confuted. Now in the Art of War, Ranks are uncertaine, and doe consist of Numbers according to pleasure? Companies are imperfect, occasioned by employment, Sicknesse, Death, or other Disasters: Regiments are more or lesse, according to the goodnes, or badnesse of the Officers; onely the File is certaine and without alteration, So that from that Ground, everie good and great Commander (upon the first view) can tell how to shape and proportion any Battaile whatsoever.

This

This being then the concluding *Maxime* touching the true Extent, and Quantitie of a File, which is the Ground or Foundation whereupon all great Battailes are Builr. VVee will now proceed to the severall Motions belonging to the Foot Companies, of which the first and Principall, is the drawing of Rude, and Indigested Grosses, into a faire, orderly, and well proportioned Body; and this must not in any wise be done by Ranking, and Drawing forth of Rankes, for that is rude, and unsouldier like, because Rankes have no certainty, nor hold any constant Number : So that no man taking a rude heape of confused men (which number hee knoweth not) can tell how many Rankes they will containe, and keepe the Files certaine: therefore to put these men in Order, it must be done by Filing, and not Ranking; every File of one and the same Weapon, being drawne out File after File, and then joyned and formed into one grosse Body, according to the pleasure of the Commander. And in this drawing up of Bodies, is to be considered the composition or parts, whereof every File must consist; that is to say, the principall and first man of every File, is called the Leader, or Captaine of the File, hee leadeth; then followeth him three of Inferiour degree; the first man is called the middle man to the Reare, or a Leader of halfe files to the reare; the sixth man is called the middle-man to the *Front*, or Leader of the halfe File to the *Front*; then after them, three other inferiour followers; and lastly, the reare, or

The drawing
of Grosses into
order.

Of single Files.

Bringer up : So that every File consisteth of foure men of eminence and desert, as the Leader, the Bringer up, the Middle-man to the Front, and the Middle man to the Reare, and six inferiour followers or attendants, as by this example you shall see more plainly.

*Single Files.**Files in a Body.*

The Leader. ○

Front.

I

I

I

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Middle Man to the Reare. ○

I I I I I I

Middle Man to the Front. ○

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I I I I I I

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Bringer up. ○

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○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

I I I I I I

I I I I I I

I I I I I I

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Reare.

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The

The next Motion after the drawing vp of confused Numbers into an uniforme, is the closing and opening of Fyles or Rankes, or both Fyles and Rankes at one instant. And in this Motion, is to be observed, true Distance, or separation of Place, according to the will of the Commander, because it is a Motion that onely consisteth in distance. Of closing and opening.

The next, is a Motion in Forme, and that also consisteth of Fyles or Rankes severally, or of both Fyles and Rankes jointly, in one instant; And this is doubling of Fyles, or Rankes: If doubling of Fyles; it is according to this example.

Fyles undoubled.

Front

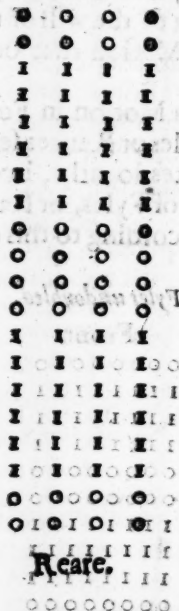
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I I I I I I I I
I I I I I I I I
○○○○○○○○○ I
○○○○○○○○○ I
I I I I I I I I
I I I I I I I I
I I I I I I I I
○○○○○○○○○ I

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Rear

Fyles

*Files doubled to the Right Hand.***Front.****Rear.**

The manner
of performing
the Motion.

These Files being eight in Number, are doubled to the right hand, the outermost or corner Man of the right hand standing still, and making good both his owne Place, and all the rest of his File, and the next Man on his Left Hand passing behind him, and so successively the whole second File passing (as the first) behind the first File, the fourth File,

File behind the third File, the first behind the fifth, and the eighth behind the seventh; and so they stand doubled, as in the Example before shew'd; where eight Fyles are brought into foure, and the depth of tenne brought into the depth of twenty: And in this doubling, is to be observed, by those which remove and passe behind the other, that if it be to the right hand, then he is first to come about round with his Left Foot, then step forward with his Right Foot behind his Leader that must be; and then bring on his Left Foot, and place his Body even; so that by these three Motions, the Motion shall be performed in perfection: And thus if you double Fyles to the right hand, so you may also double them to the left hand, using every Motion in a contrary manner, that is to say, where the right hand man did before stand firme, and the left hand man did move; now the left hand man must stand firme, and the right hand man must remove; and as before, the Left foot did first come about, so now the Right foot must, and when they shall be reduced backe againe to their first Place or Station, then it is to be observed, that they must in three Steps or Motions, recover their former places, removing first the Left foot, if the double were to the Right hand, and the Right foot, if the double were made to the Left hand.

The next Motion, being also a Motion in forme, Advancing of Files. is the advancing of Files, which is also a doubling, though after another manner: For in this advancing of Fyles (if it be to the Right hand) then the Right hand File standeth still, and the Leader of

D

the

One in front; And thus if you please you may Adv-
 vance to off, that you may bring a whole battall
 into a line & dis-allow all Counting them into
 their first forms body again the word (As you were)
 bring them every man to the third did Advance
 that turne faces about, and so much backe to
 their first places and so on advance either to
 the Right or Left hand at our pleasure; so you may
 also at one instant advance both to the Right and
 Left hand by division making the second file
 vance before the first, one foot before the third,
 the seventh before the sixth, the eighth in the first:
 And again in advancing, to also in doubling of
 files as you double to the Right or Left hand, so
 you may double to both the Right and Left hand
 at one instant by doubling the second file being
 behind the first, the fourth behind the third,
 then the seventh behind the sixth, and the eighth
 behind the seventh.

Recreation

Thus you see how Files are to be Advanced, either to the right hand or to the Left, wherein is to be observed, that howsoever I speak of files to be advanced distinctly, one after another, yet the Motion is to be done entirely, of one moving file at one

Reducing
them to their
first forme.

one in tab: And thus, if you please, you may Advance so oft, that you may bring a whole *Battelle* into one sing'e file. Now for reducing them into their first form or body again, the word (*As you were*) being given, every moving file that did Advance, shall turne Faces about, and so march backe to their first places; and as thus, you advance either to the Right or Left hand at one instant; so you may also at one instant advance, both to the Right and Left hand by division, making the second file advance before the first, the fourth before the third, the seventh before the eight, the fift before the sixt; And as thus in advancing, so also in doubling of files, as you double to the Right or Left Hand; so you may double to both the Right and Left hand at one instant by division, the second file passing behinde the first, the fourth behind the third, then the seventh behind the eight, and the fift behind the sixth. I I I I

Now here by the way there may a scruple arise, that for as much as numbers may vary, and that all bodies hold not one even or iust content or Number; that then in case there be an odd file, how then shall the body be doubled? To this I answer, that if you happen to have an odd file, then looke to what hand you double unto, then the ourmost file to the contrary hand shall stand and keepe his place firme without doubling at all: as if you double to the Right hand, then the Left hand file stands fast and undoubled; or if you double to the Left hand, then the Right hand file stands fast and undoubled: as by these examples plainly appeareth.

QNO

Q

The

The odd Battalia

The odd Battalia

Pardoubled

Doubled

Front

The Front

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

9 7 5 3 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

0 8 6 4 2

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Rear

The Rear

Thus you see how the odd Fyle standeth, and is still preserved in every Motion, being still kept in order, both by the Leader and the Side-man; and whensoever the Body is reduced into its first brim or Station, then it is full and perfect, as any other file whatsoever.

Of Counter-
marching.

The next necessary Motion unto the doublings, and advancing of files, is the Countermarching of files, which is also another Motion in forme. And of Countermarching, there are divers kinde; as first, the ordinary Countermarch, which is daily used amongst us, whensoever we march or turn the body of the *Battalia* so or fro; and this Countermarch, is called of some, the *Persian* Countermarch, because it was first in use amongst them; others call it the *Cretan*, as taken from the Imitation of those Souldiers; and others call it the *Choraeon*, from *Chorus*, which signifieth a company, of which company, there were certaine Dancers, who in a Warlike dance, were the first beginners of this Motion; This Motion is performed of the whole *Battalia* all at one instant; the Leaders of the Files, (upon the word given, to which hand they shall Countermarch) beginning the motion, as thus, If the Word be given to Countermarch to the Right hand, then shall the Leaders of the Files, at one instant steppe one step forward with the Right foot, then bringing the Left foot and the Body round about to the Right hand, and so march downe through the distance betwene the Files, till they come to the reare, where the Bringer up stood, and there they shall make a Stand; And in this Motion, every Leader shall observe his right hand Man, that they may keep their Front whole, and undisturbed, because the least disorder in this Motion, is the overthrow and disgrace of the whole Body; and as these Leaders begin and conduct in this orderly manner, so shall all the rest of every File, observing

the

6 C

true

true place and distance, follow with as great care and leaverly; every Man observing his leader and his right hand Man; and thereby no means they of-fer to turne, till they have made good the first place where the Flye leaders did stand; and so helping their ranks even and just; the Motion will be ex-ceeding comely, as by this Example appears.

A Battalion in Counter-march to the Right Hand.
The Battalion after the Counter-march.

The Front.
The Rear.

The Flank.
The Front.

The Rear.
The Front.

The Battalion
in counter-march.

Now as they doe thus Countermarch to the Reare, so they may if the Commander please, countermarch backe to the Front againe without intermission, and so as oft and as far as the Commander pleaseth. Now in this Countermarch, it would bee observed, that the Files should ever bee well opened; as at the open Order of six foot at the least; as for the Rankes they may be either at *Order*, or *close Order*, unlesse they consist of Shot, and then they may not march straighter then the Order of three foot, because otherwise it will incumber them and take from them the use of their Weapons: and as thus the Countermarch is made to the right or left hand entirely; so it may bee made both to the right and left hand by division, as hath beene shewed before in other motions. And this Countermarch is of singular use, for it chargeth the Enemy standing, it chargeth him Marching, and it chargeth him retyring; besides it bringeth every hand to fight, and suffereth none to loose dutie.

The Lacedæmonian countermarch.

The next Countermarch is that which is called the *Lacedæmonians* Countermarch, as being first received from their example, and it is of singular use in charging of the enemy, in making of approaches, and in gaining of ground of advantage; and though at first the Ancients found it out for their light Armed, which were their slings, darts, cross-bowes, and long-bowes. Yet now with us it is found of most excellent use for our Shot, and not unnecessary for the Pikes, and other short Weapons for execution, because it bringeth forward every hand in the Charge, and suffereth none to loose duty, neither

neither doe they at any time stand or tuck in their Charge, but still advance and goe forward, till they have attained the end of their purpose.

The manner of this Nation is thus, the first Ranke or leaders of the Files of Shot, doe present and give fire, then stand, and the second Ranke passing together to the right or left hand (according to commandement) advance before the first Ranke, covering them both in order and distance; then the third Ranke advances and covereth the second; the fourth, the third; and so forth in an orderly charge, till the Bringer up or Reare be brought and made the Front; and so as occasion shall serve to continue still, till the end of Commandement. Now for the Pikes or short Weapons, they shall not need to advance one Ranke before another, but shall keepe their constant March (with their Pikes advanced, ported or shouldered) even still with the first Ranke of Shot, till they come to encounter and charge the Enemy, and then at pleasure, and as occasion shall serve, they may cover one another, and bring every severall hand to the push, till the the last be first, and the first last, as by this Example doth plainly appeare.

The

*The Battalion before the Countermarch.***The Front.**

1	oooooooooooo	1
2	ss pppppp sss	2
3	ss pppppp sss	3
4	ss pppppp sss	4
5	oooooooooooo	5
6	oooooooooooo	6
7	ss pppppp sss	7
8	ss pppppp sss	8
9	ss pppppp sss	9
10	oooooooooooo	10

The Rear.*The Countermarch performed.***The Rear.**

10	oooooooooooo	10
9	ss pppppp sss	9
8	ss pppppp sss	8
7	ss pppppp sss	7
6	oooooooooooo	6
5	oooooooooooo	5
4	ss pppppp sss	4
3	ss pppppp sss	3
2	ss pppppp sss	2
1	oooooooooooo	1

The Front.**There**

There be others which would have this Macedonian Countermarch in an other manner, which is for the first Ranke to Face to the Rear, then the second Ranke, and so all the rest of the Body, to march up and turne behind their Leaders: but they are mistaken, and conceive not rightly of the Author from whence they take their Instruction: for this motion rather looseth then gaineth ground, and seemeth rather to retire, then charge. But I leave the reconciliation of the doubt to those of better judgement.

The next Motion is called the Macedonian Countermarch, but from what ground, it is not yet discussed. As for the manner of the Motion, it is in this wise; The File-leaders all turne about their Faces, and all the rest with the Bringers up, goe against them on the right or left hand, and passing on to the ground before the Front of the *Battals*, place themselves in order one after another, according as the File-leaders have turned their Faces, making a shew unto the Enemy as if they were retyring, or running away; which inticing the enemy to pursue is of most singular use to make him leave and forsake any place or ground of advantage. Others take this Motion to be the Macedonian Countermarch, when the File-leader turneth about his face, and the rest passing by him on the right or left Hand, place themselves orderly, one behind another. And here is to bee noted, that all these Countermarches already spoken of, may as well bee done by Rankes, as by Files, and both to the right or left hand entirely, or to both by

The Macedonian Countermarch.

division, or both by Convention, as in the former Examples.

Doubling of
Ranks.

The next Motion, is the doubling of Ranks either to the right or left hand inirely, as when the second rank marcheth into the first, the fourth into the third, the sixth into the fifth, and the eighth into the seventh; and this Motion must be done very orderly, beginning with the left foot, and at three steps making perfect the doubling; then when they are to be reduced to their first Forms againe, to observe that if they doubled to the right Hand, then they must turne on the left hand, to come to their first places againe, and so contrary to the other, as occasion shall serve, or this Motion may be done to both hands by Design, or to both hands by Conversion, and to either *Open Order*, *Order*, or *Closet Order*, according to the Examples.

Ranks undoubled.

The Front.

1	o o o o o o o o	1
2	l l l l l l l l	2
3	i i i i i i i i	3
4	o o o o o o o o	4
5	o o o o o o o o	5
6	i i i i i i i i	6
7	l l l l l l l l	7
8	o o o o o o o o	8

The Rear.

Ranks

as will be seen by the Examples, and by the Division to the right or left hand, and by the Division

Ranks Doubled.

The Front.

1 2 1 01010101010101 1 2 1
3 4 1 01010101010101 3 4
5 6 01010101010101 5 6

The Reare.

Thus you see Ranks doubled and undoubled, now there is another manner of doubling of ranks, and that is by the middle men, or halfe Files, when they Advancing and leading up their halfe Files (joynes the fift Rank on which band they are commanded (being Middlemen to the Front) into the first rancke, the first into the second, the seventh into the third, and the eight into the fourth, which are Middlemen unto the Reare : as you may see in this example.

Half Files Doubled.

The Front.

1	00000000	1	
2	11111111	2	
3	11111111	3	
4	00000000	4	half Files to the Rear.
5	00000000	5	half Files to the Front.
6	11111111	6	
7	11111111	7	
8	00000000	8	

The Reare.

E 3

Hilfe

Halfe Fyles Doubled.

The Front.

1	5	oooooooooooooooooooo	1	5
2	6	iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	2	6
3	7	iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	3	7
4	8	oooooooooooooooooooo	4	8

The Reare.

Halfe Fyles as
they were.

Now to reduce, or bring these into their first place or forme, the halfe Fyles which did ascend, shall turne their Faces about, and following the Reare, or Bringer up, every Man shall descend, and come into his first place, as he was before.

Bringers up
Doubling.

There is also yet another manner of Doubling of Rankes; and that is, when the Reare, or Bringer up, which is the last Rank, advanceth into the first, then the seventh ranke following them, cometh into the second, the sixth into the third and the fifth (which are Middle men to the Front) into the fourth (which are Middle men unto the reare,) and so the *Battalia* standeth like unto the last forme, or Example; onely the Figures which signifie the ranks doe vary, and are now,

1	8	1	oooooooooooo	1
2	7	2	iiiiiiiiiiii	2
3	6	3	iiiiiiiiiiii	3
4	5	4	oooooooooooo	4
		5	oooooooooooo	5

Bringers up,
As they were.

And when this Body shall againe be reduced into his first place, then shall the Bringers up, or reare, with

with their halfe files, turne their Faces about, and the ranke 5 shall fall behinde the ranke 4 the ranke 6 behind 5 the ranke 7 behind 6 and the ranke 8 (being the reare, or Bringer up) behind the ranke 7 and so every Man is in his first place againe.

The next motion unto this, is *Wheeling*, or *Turning* the whole Bode of the *Battalia*, to one, or the other Hand, or entirely round about, or otherwise by Division, to wheele it to both Hands at once, either in part, or else round about; the generall manner of the motion is thus; First close your Files to the right hand, and your rankes to the Swords point; then make the Corner file Leader to the right hand stand fast, and then all the whole Body of the *Battalia* to move or wheele about him, as about a Center, either halfe about, or three parts about, or else wholly & fully round about: Now to reduce it to the first Posture or Station, you shall command every Man to turne his Face to the Left hand; then wheele the body backe againe, till it come to its first place, and then open the rankes downeward, and the Fyles either to one, or the other Hand, at pleasure: As thus you Wheele the Whole Body to the one, or the other Hand, or entirely round about, so you may wheele it to both hands at once, by Division, either in part, or round about, according to pleasure; And this is of singular Use, when the horse shall come to Charge the Foote; for by this Wheele, you shall cover your Shotte safe, and leave your Pikes outmost, to receive the Charge: Mow this Wheele

Of Wheeling.

is.

is to be made after an other manner; for where before, either the corner Man of the right hand file, or the Corner Man of the left hand file, was to stand fast and firme, now all shall move, and onely the Middle Man in the reare, to the right flank, and the middle Man in the reare to the Left flank, shall stand fast, and unmoved, and all the rest of the two Divided Bodies shall move about them, according to these Examples following.

The

The Soldier's Grammar.

11

The Battle Position.

Middle Man to the Left Flank.

The Front.

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p s

The Left Flank.

The Right Flank.

Middle Man to the Right Flank.

*The Battalion Wheeling.**The Front.*

SSPP
SSPP
SSPP
SSPP
SSPP
SSPP
SSPP
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SSPP

PPSS
PPSS
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*The Rear.**The Battalion halts Wheeling.*

The Front.

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The Front.

The Battalion Wheeled round about.

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ppss

Thus

Thus you have seen the manner of Wheeling, with the severall Motions, and Vses thereof.

The next Motion, whereto foote Companies ought to be applyed, is the Casting off of files, or, as some call it, the Gining of Fire, by Flanke, or in the Flanke; and this motion of casting of Files, is done diuers waies; as first, in Flanke, then in Wing, and lastly, before the Front: If you cast off files in flank to the right hand, then the right hand file (being ready to give fire) standeth still, till the Body of the *Battalia* be marcht so faire forward, that the reare, or Bringers up, become even with the Leader of right hand file; then that file so standing and prepared, giveth fire altogether; then presently march up betweene the outmost file of Pikes, on the right hand, and the inmost file of Shot; then the second file of Shot as the first, doth stand still, till the Body be marchd by, and then give their Volley, and then march up as they first did, betweene the outmost files of Pikes, and the inmost file of Shot, as aforesaid; And thus successively, every file of Shot giveth their volley, that are contained in that right Wing, which done, wheele the whole Body about, and bring the Left Wing, to do as much as the right Wing, and so Wing after Wing, according to pleasure. And this manner of casting of files in flanke, is of excellent use for the beating of Paces in woods or bogs, also, for the maintaining of straight and narrow wayes, for defence of Bridges, and the like; and that you may have a better understanding therein, behold the figure following.

Hand and Hand making the file to the flank
 The

What is to be done in the Right Hand.

The Front.

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Here you see the File 1 standeth still, and having given their Volley, are to retreat between the File 4. and the file 3. then the file 2. standeth still and having given their Volley, retreat between the file 4. and the file 1. then the file 3. standeth still, and having given their Volley, retreat between the file 4. and the file 2. and then the whole wing is as it was at the first, 1. 2. 3. now as thus you may add off the files to both Hands, making the file 10. to stand, and

The

the Volley given to retreat between the file 8 and the file 7. then the file 9. to stand, and the volley given to retreat between the file 7. and the file 16. then the file 8 to stand, and the volley given to retreat between the file 7. and the file 9. so then the body is brought again to his first form. 8. 9. 10.

Now for the casting of files in Wing, you must draw forth the file 1. on the right hand, and the file 10. on the left hand in the manner of Wings, and having given their volley, they stand still till the rear be advanced, and then the file 1. shall retreat between the file 4. and the file 5. and the file 10. shall retreat between the file 7. and the file 8. as in the former example, and for the rest of the files one after another, this example appeareth.

of the Battalion affect this manner.

.तस्यैव सदा शरीरं हि मायया तन्मयम्

The Flood.

Files

[illegible]

Here as you see the file 10 on the right hand is drawne before the Front, who as soon as they have given fire, shall turne their faces to the right hand, and following the *Drum*, shall make retreat betweene the files 4 and 3, and there cover themselves till they have made ready againe. Then shall be drawne forth before the Front, the file 10 to the lefthand, who after they have given fire, shall turne faces to the left hand, and retreat between the files 3 and 9, then shall bee drawne out the file 11 to the right hand, which having given fire, turne faces as before to the right hand, and then retreat between the files 4 and 1. Likewise in the same manner the file 9 is drawne out to the left hand, and having given fire, turne their faces, and retreat between the files 7 and 10. and thus successively one after another you shall draw forth every file of Shot, first on the right hand; then on the left, till the service bee accomplished, and thus much of the casting off the files.

There is yet another Motion of the foot, which is worthy of observation; and that is opening and closing of ranks and files; wherein is to be noted, as I have shewed in the *Academy*, that ranks when they open to any order whatsoever, ought, for the most part, to open downe-ward, by turning *Faces about*, and descending till they come to the distance commanded, and then to turne *Faces as they were*; but when they close to any Order, it must ever be done upward, towards the Front. But the files when they open or close, must evermore doe it to the right or left hand, or to both, in this manner.

Of Opening
and Closing.

If

Files opened
or closed by
the Middle-
men.

If you give the word of Command plainly, and barely, without any implication, or addition thereto, *Open your Files to open Order, &c.* or to any other Order, then shall the two Middlemen, to the two Flanks standing in the midst of the Front, open the one from the other according to the distance appointed, and their whole Files shall follow them in an even line; then the rest of the File-leader shall open from these Middlemen, out half to the right hand, the other to the left, till the whole Battalion be opened, according to Commandment, as you may see by this example.

before to the right hand, and the other to the left, in the same manner the files, and a. Likewise in the same manner the file is drawn from the middle men. The Front.

0000 0000

There is a variety of ways of opening and closing of ranks, and it is to be noted, as I have shewed in the foregoing, that ranks when they open to a distance, ought for the most part to be drawn out by turning faces about and deformed to come to the distance commanded, and then to turn faces as they were, but when they close to any Order, it must ever be done by drawing towards the front, and the files when they open or close, must ever more do it to the right or left hand, or to both, in this manner.

And as thus you open, (if the Word bee given in one and the selfe same manner:) so likewise you must close your Files, the Middleman first joyning with their Files; then after all the rest of the *File Leaders*, with their files to both hands, till the Commandement be fulfilled.

But if the word of Command be given, *Files to the right hand open or open Order &c.* or to any other, then shall the righthand File-Leader with his file, and so successively everie other File-Leader (with their files) shall open after the right hand man, till the Command bee perfited; and as they open, so you must also close; and as you open or close to the right Hand, so you must open or close to the left Hand, when the word of Command is given to that purpose.

Diverse other Motions there bee belonging to the Foot Companies, as the turning of Faces to either Hand, or about; the forme whereof is expressed almost in every figure before shewed; Also the Charging to any Hand, to the Front, to the Reare, or to all at an instant; of which I shall have cause to speake more amply in another place: Therefore at this time, these already expressed, shall serve for the Motions of the Foot Company.

CHAP. 3.

Of the severall Motions which belong unto
Horse, or Horse Troopes.

The use of
Horse Moti-
ons.



He Motions of Horse are divers, according to the opinion of the Antients, and to these Moderne times also, as you may perceive by my *Academie*; wherein I have set you downe the severall words of command, belonging to every Motion of Horse now in use; all which, are so nere a kin to the Foot Motions, that I hold it needlesse to repeat them over here againe, but referre those which desire to learne those generall Motions, to the *Academie*, and to those Motions of Foot which are already specified and set downe in this *Grammar*: I will now proceed to those other Motions and Imbataylings of Horse, which being more difficult and strange, doth more amaze the minds of the industrious Learner, and are harder retained unto by Discourse, without some plainer Demonstration.

First therefore, the generall Motion of Horse at this day (wherein the *Launce*, the *Light Staffe*, and the *Short Pistoll* are taken away, & only the *Long Pistoll* and *Dragoone* in use) are contained in Trooping, Discovering, Charging, Wheeling, & Retiring; and al these are done either by whole Bodies, by Parts, or Divisions, by many Files, few Files, or single Files: And herein you are to call to mind

(as

(as I have shewed in the *Artillerie*) that as the Ranks of *Horse* are compounded of uncertaine Numbers; so the File must ever be constantly six Deepe, being compounded of a *Leader*, a *Follower*, An Horse File. two *Middlemen*, a *Follower*, and a *Bringer up*, or the *Rear man*, according to this Demonstration.

○ *Leader*.

○ *Follower*.

○ *Middle Man*.

○ *Middle Man*.

○ *Follower*.

○ *Bringer up*.

Thus you see the Contents and forms of a *Horse* file, from which certaintie, & true known ground, everie skilfull Commander may build up any Body that he pleaseth; whereas, if both Ranke and File should be uncertaine, and at pleasure, there would then be no ground for any thing, but everie thing would be confused, according to the phanstatique-nesse of Opinion.

When you have therefore drawne your *Horse* Troope into Ranks and Files, which you must doe file after file, till everie man bee placed according to true order, & not according to the fashion of our ignorant Commanders, whom I have heard (at the first gathering of a Body together) to command the Men to ranke three, five, seven, or as fancie leads them, for this is most absurd,

Drawing up of
a Horse-
Troope.

and unproper, because Ranks are, and may bee of uncertaine Number; so that ranking at hap hazard, it is almost impossible that the files should fall out even, whose Number must not bee changed, and so a new worke to begin, which at the first might better have beene finished.

But to my purpose againe; When you have drawne up the Body of the Horse in true Files and Rankes, and having everie Officer ready for his due place, as *Captaine, Lieutenant, Cornet, Trumpets* and *Corporalls*: You shall then (according to the Figure or Example following in the next Page) Troope into the Field, either for Service, or other Exercise.

O Brought up

Troope is the Counters and forme of a Troope, from which Counters, & the known ground, everie of the Commanders may build up any Body that he please; whereas, if both Ranks and Files were to be counted, according to the phantasie of some, it would be counted according to the phantasie of some.

A Troope

When you have drawne your Troope into Ranks and Files, which you must doe in this manner, till every man bee brought up to the order, & not according to the fashion of our English Commanders, whom I have heard (at the first beginning of a Body together) to command the Troope to make three files, leave one on the right hand, for this is most absurd and

The former Troop draw up into a single Body
A Troop of an Hundred Men is composed into
the field into three Officers.

Captain.

Trumper.

Corporall Extravagant.

Corporall

Trumper

Corporall

Trumper

Corporall

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Corporall

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Corporall

Trumper

The former Troops drawne up into a firme Body
ready for Service or Exercise with
all the Officers.

Captaine.

Trumpet, Trumpet.

Cornet.

The Front.

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

1 Corporall
Extra.

2 Corporall
Extra.

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

3 Corporall
Extra.

4 Corporall
Extra.

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

The Rear.

h h h h h

The Lieutenant.

h h h h h

Thus you have seen the manner of trooping in-
to the field, with all the Officers of a private
Troope, and how they are divided into foure Di-
visions. The first, or head, being lead by the *Cap-
taine*; the second Division by the *Cornet*; the third,
by the eldest *Corporall*; the fourth, by the second
Corporall;

Corporall; the Reare or hindmost being brought up by the *Lieutenant*, the two youngest *Corporalls* are extravagant, and ride up and down on their sides, to see the whole Body keep their true Order. The *Trumpets* if there be more than one, the eldest Trooper upon the Head march for the *Captaine*, and the second troopeth in the Reare, upon *Ranks* before the *Lieutenant*, if he be *back* &c, the third *Corporall* before the *Cornet*, &c.

Now for the drawing of this Troop into a firme Body, for Service, or Exercise, the *Captaine* having found convenient ground, maketh a stand with his Division; and the *Cornet* bringeth up his Division, on the left hand the *Captaine*, placing himselfe upon the left File of his owne Division; then the eldest *Corporall* bringeth up his Division on the left hand the *Cornet*, and as soon as they are joyned, hee departeth himselfe to the outside of the right Wing, to see that true Order and Distance bee kept; then the second *Corporall* bringeth up his Division on the left hand the eldest *Corporall*, and himselfe departeth to the outside of the left Wing, to see that true Order and Distance be kept; For now all *Corporalls* are extravagant; and all the *Trumpets* ascend to the head, and troope next behinde the *Captaine*, and before the *Cornet*; the eldest *Trumpet* taking the right hand, and so the rest according to antiquitie.

This Body, or Square *Battalia* is of all other the best, and most sure for all manner of Service, and may the easiliest bee reduced, and brought to

The benefit of
the Square
Body.

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any

any other forme, that Invention can finde out, and with this Body, you may either charge entirely and wholly at once, or you may divide it, and charge sundrie wayes, or else by drawing out two, or three, or more Files, skirmish on everie side the Foot Battaile, and put them to much annoyances.

There is another forme of Imbattailing the Horse, which is called the *Horseman's Wedge*, and it is drawne up into the forme of this Figure, or Example following.

The Horseman's Wedge.

The Front.

Diagram illustrating the front view of the Horseman's Wedge formation. The formation is depicted as a series of ranks of soldiers, represented by the letter 'H'. The ranks are arranged in a wedge shape, with the front rank being the widest and the rear rank being the narrowest. The ranks are labeled as follows: Front Rank (10 H's), Second Rank (9 H's), Third Rank (8 H's), Fourth Rank (7 H's), Fifth Rank (6 H's), Sixth Rank (5 H's), Seventh Rank (4 H's), Eighth Rank (3 H's), Ninth Rank (2 H's), and Tenth Rank (1 H). The formation is shown from the front, with the point of the wedge facing right.

The Rear.

Diagram illustrating the rear view of the Horseman's Wedge formation. The formation is depicted as a series of ranks of soldiers, represented by the letter 'H'. The ranks are arranged in a wedge shape, with the rear rank being the widest and the front rank being the narrowest. The ranks are labeled as follows: Front Rank (1 H), Second Rank (2 H's), Third Rank (3 H's), Fourth Rank (4 H's), Fifth Rank (5 H's), Sixth Rank (6 H's), Seventh Rank (7 H's), Eighth Rank (8 H's), Ninth Rank (9 H's), and Tenth Rank (10 H's). The formation is shown from the rear, with the point of the wedge facing left.

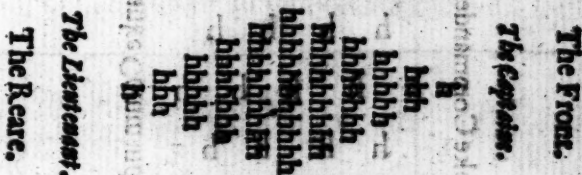
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This Wedge, Charging poynt-wiſe upon the Foot, ſeeketh to diſſever and breake the Front, whereby, getting an entrance, they put all into Rout and confuſion, which the Footmen perceiving, they have no meanes of ſafety, but either by maine ſtrength to repulſe them, or elſe to divide their Body in the miſt into two parts, and to give the Horſe a free and thorow paſſage, which Foot Battaile ſo divided, is called the *Battle in Antifowne*.

There is another *Antifowne* of Horſe, which is called the *Rhombe* of Horſe, and it is proportioned according to this Figure, and is of great uſe, having in everie corner a Leader

The Rhombe.

The Flanke Commander.



The Flanke Commander.

This Horſemens *Rhombe* was firſt found out in *Theſſaly*, and thence brought in great practice, through the benefit thereof, being able to paſſe thorow, and to pierce any Foot Battaile whatſoever; and is onely to be opposed, by that Foot

ſide

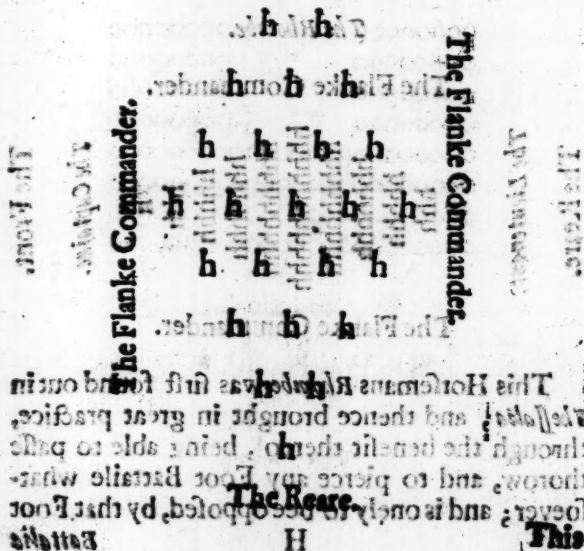
H

Battle

Battalia which is called *Menudo* or *Cressant*, and in forme of an Halfe Moone, whose Wings being stretched out by the Leaders, the middle part is imbowd, and bent to environ and wrap in the Horse Men as they charge, and so put them to Rout and Disorder, and therefore in this case are to keepe sloofe off, and not to come in, but to ply their Pistolls, till they see the Foot Battaille stagger, and fall into disorder.

Another Rhombe of five Square.

The Front.



This *Rhomb* of five in Square, doth not Ranke, but onely Fileth, and is of equall use with the former *Rhomb*, and is as necessarie for our *Pistoliers* in these dayes, as it was in times past for the *Crossebow Men*, and other *Archers*, and *Dart Casters* on Horse backe.

There is no Foot Battaille more excellent to oppose, than as that which is called of the Ancient *Epicamptor*, *Emprophile*, which as the Halfe Moone carrieth a circular hollownesse, so this carrieth a square hollownesse, as you may see in this Figure.

The Foot Battaille, *Epicamptor*.

The Front.



The Reare.

H 2

The

The end or purpose to which this Foot Battaille is framed, is to beguile and overreach the *Pistoliers*, either by luring them into the voyd or emptie place of the *Battalia*, as they charge in furie, and upon the spur, or else, by disordering their Horses with their Wings, and so drive them into another confusion.

This *Battaille* makes shew but of a small number, because the Divisions lye hid and covered, and so much apter to be mistaken; for the Wings which are the least number, are only apparent to the eye, the Body (which is three times more) is hardly discerned; so that if the Wings prevaile, the Conquest is sure; if they faile, they may easily retire into the main Body, & make a powerful resistance.

There is another Horse Battaille, which is square in Figure, but not in Horse, being eleven in Rank, and but six in file, which is called of the Antients a *Tetragonall* Horse Battaille; this is a more strong Battaille, as all square Battailles are, and our fore-fathers did affect it much, and we at this day finde it of great use for our *Pistoliers*, both for the strength, and the ready framing thereof; there is no Battaille on foot to oppose it, but that which is called *Emboles*, or the *Wedge* of Foot, which is framed of Foot Men, as the former *Wedge* was made of Horse Men, all the outfiles, consisting of Armed Pikes, and the Lynings without shot: Also the front of this Foot *Wedge*, consisteth of three Armed Pikes, as the Horse *Wedge* did consist of one single Armed *Pistolier*. Many other *Motions* and *Imbattailings* of Horse there bee, but none more usefull than these

of this nature might be unseasonably brought upon them; and others, for Argument sake, to fill up Discourse, with those Knowledges which they imagine are obscured to others: For these Reasons, I thinke it not amisse, to shew how the Ancients did range their Battailles, and what Names they gave to their severall Numbers; and then, to shew our owne manner of Range, and the easie apprehension thereof; that being compared together, Iudgement may soone finde out, which is most available.

And herein you must first understand, that the Ancients did range their Battailles into Files, every single file containing in depth or number, full sixteen Men, and so called a *File*; a Body compounded of two files, they termed a *Dilemma*, of two and thirtie Men; and the Leader, or Capitaine of those two and thirtie Men, was called *Dilemma*, fourte fiftie, containing threescore and foure Men, they called a *Tetrarche*, and the Capitaine or Leader thereof *Tetrarche*; eight files, a *Taxis*, and the Capitaine thereof *Taxis*; then in sixteene files, a *Syntagma*; And the Capitaine thereof *Syntagmarche*, which indeed is that Man which we call a Capitaine in English; for every *Syntagmarche* had under him five inferiour Commanders, that is to say, a *Rear* or *Commendator*, which we call a *Mustard*, an *Ensigne*, a *Troopster*, which is our *Flag* or *Compaign* is the *Drum*, a *Sergeant*, and a *Crier*, which we call a *Trumpeter*. Now two and thirtie files (which is two *Syntagma*) they call a *Centurie*, and containe five hundred and twentie Men, which with

is called a *Colone* or *Regiment*; and the Cap-
taine thereof is called *Prince of the*, which we call
a *Colone*; now of these two *Princes* beinge
a thousand and twentie foure Men; and three score
and ffortie files; they call a *Colone*; and the Cap-
taine thereof *Colone*; which indeede we call a
Colone Generall; two *Colones* amounting to
two thousand and ffortie eight Men; they call a
Marshall; beinge a hundred and twentie eight files;
and the Captaine *Marshall*; which is with us the
Sergeant Major Generall; two *Marshalls* they call
a *Phalangarch*; and the Captaine *Phalangarch*;
which is as much as the *Master* of our *Ordinance*;
two *Phalangarches* they call a *Diphalangarch*; and
the Captaine *Diphalangarch*; which is with us the
Lieutenant Generall; and two *Diphalangarches*
make a foure fold *Battaille* of *Phalange*; confi-
sing of a thousand and twentie foure files;
and sixtene thousand three hundred and eightie
foure Men; whose Captaine is the King or his
Generall.

Thus you have the Range of a Foot *Battaille*;
according to the Customs of the Ancients; from
the first file (which is the lowest) to the full ex-
tent of a *Maine Battaille*. It now resteth that I
shew you our Moderne or late manner of Range;
by which all our *Battailles* are Compounded,
Governed, and Conducted; and in this Descrip-
tion, I must varie much from the Ancients; and
begin a step lower in degree; but two steps (at
least) lower in number; And here I must have you
first remember; that the Ancients began with
whole

whole files of 16 in number, for I must now begin with halfe files, being but five in number, for in this Range (of which now I write) no file must exceed the number of ten: five then, which is the Root or beginning of this Range, is called halfe a file, or halfe a *Drum*, and the Leader or Capitaine thereof is called *Leutnant*, or *Middle Man*. Two halfe files make a whole file often, and the Leader or Capitaine thereof is called *Drum*, or the *File-Leader*.

Two whole files and a halfe, which is 15 Men, we call a *Squadron* or *Square* of Men, being five every way, and the Leader or Capitaine thereof is called the *Corporall*. Two *Squadrons*, being fiftie Men, and five files, is called a *Company*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called a *Sergeant*.

Two *Companies* being 100. men, and ten files, is called a *Company*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Captaine*, which *Captaine* hath under him eleven superordinate men, that is to say, a *Lieutenant*, an *Ensigne*, a *Drum*, two *Sergeants*, four *Corporalls*, a *Sergeant*, and a *Chiefe*.

Two *Companies* and a halfe, being 150 Men, and 15 files, is called the fourth part of a *Regiment*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Regiment Major* of a *Regiment*.

Two fourth parts of a *Regiment* being 100 Men, and 10 files, is called halfe a *Company* or *Regiment*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Regiment Colourell*.

Two halfe *Companies*, being 100 Men, is called a *Company*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof

thereof, is called a *Colonell*, which *Colowell* hath also under him in his *Regiment* (besides the Captaines and Officers before named) one that is called the *Quarter Master*, whose Range is inferiour to every Captaine, but before every *Lieutenant*, and the Officers that are under them; As for the Range of the Captains which are under these three greater Officers, they shall take precedency of place, according to their antiquitie in command, & the eldest Captaines Colours shall be first, the second next, & so of the rest; and the *Colonels Lieutenant* shall take his place as the youngest Captaine of that *Regiment*.

Two *Colowels* or *Regiments*, is called a Body, or full *Battalia*, consisting of 2000 Men, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof, is called *Colonell General*.

Two *Battalia's* consisting of 4000 Men, is called a *Double Battalia*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof, is called the *Sergeant Major General*.

Two *Double Battalia's* containing 8000 Men, is called a *Vanguard*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Lord Marshall*, commanding the first third part of the *Battaille* or *Armie*.

Two *Vanguards* being 16000 Men, is called the *Reare*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Lieutenant General*.

Two *Reares* being 32000 Men, is called the *Maine Battaille*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *King*, or *Generall*, who hath also supreme authoritie over all the whole *Armie*, how great or puissant soever.

Thus you have seene the true Range of Footmen, and their Leaders, according to their Num-

bers: It now resteth, that I shew you the true Range of their Weapons.

In the Ancient Times the *Light Armed* (which were *Bowmen, Darters, and slingers*) had the *Rear-guard*, and were the first beginners of Fight and Skirmish, for by their Darts and Arrowes, they provoked the Enemy to breake their Ranks, and overthrew and killed many in their approaches, they galled and repulsed the Horse much, and indeed were ever the first Authors of victorie; and as thus they sometimes placed them in the Front, so at other times, they had their places in the Flanks, and sometimes in the Rere, but the generall and most certaine Range which they held, was ever between the Armed Pikes: The first file of the *Light Armed*, behind the first file of the *Armed*; the second file of the *Light Armed*, behind the second file of the *Armed*; and so consequently, to levie all the *Armed Men* thorow the whole Battaille; yet the file of the *Light Armed*, shall be but halfe the number of the *Armed*, and these Battailles shall be dravne into divers Divisions.

But this Range of Weapons agreeth not with our Discipline at this day, for our Battailles consisting only of *Armed Pikes, Musketers, and a few short Weapons*, they are ranged in this manner, when they march into the field, they march Company after Company, single of themselves without any mixture: and in this March of single Companies, the Musketers are divided into two parts, the one part hath the *Vanguard*, the other hath the *Rere*, and the *Pikes* march in the middle upon the

the head whereof is the *Banner*, & about it the short weapons, as Halberd, Partizans, or the like, (if the Company have any) when they are come into the Field, then is everie Regiment drawne up into a Body by it selfe, whereof all the Pikes are drawn into an entire body by themselves, & the Short divided into two Bodies, whereof one halfe wingeth up the right hand of the Pikes, and the other halfe wingeth up the left hand of the Pikes. The *Banners* stand still on the head, or within a Ranks, and the short weapons of execution about them for guard. These Regiments are drawn into the Battaille, according to the pleasure of the Lord Marshall, or Sergeant Major Generall. The Horse men are the wings which troop on each side of the Battaille, keeping the distance of halfe a Furlong at least from either side of the Shot. The great Ordnance, or Artillery are drawn from the two outmost points of the Battaille, a prettie distance from the Vanguard, & extend themselves wider & wider from the Battaille, being drawn at length in a single file, their carriage, provision, and Munition being drawne neere unto them, & the Regiment belonging to the Master of the Ordnance, following close about them as a sure defence, wall, or guard. And thus you have the full Range of the Foot Battaille, and how it is disposed.

CHAPTER 5.
Of the severall Ranges of the Horse, and how they are ordered and compounded.

The Horse Troop in the ancient & first times had no one certain Range, or place in the Battaille,

taile, but according to the humours and opinions of their *Generals*, so they were altered and carried up and down to severall places of Commandment. *Shian* saith, that in some Battailles within his owne memorie and knowledge, the Horse Troops were ranged after the Light Armed, yet doth not constantly stand upon the allowance of that Range; but saith, that although they were ranged after the Light Armed, yet other places might be more convenient, and this Range might be altered at the pleasure of the *Generall*, or upon any necessarie occasion, where Victories stood doubtfull: others of the Ancients, as at some times the *Macedonians*, now and then the *Romans*, but many times the *Tibbani* and *Thessians* have ranged their Troopes of Horse in the Reare of the armed Battailles, and good successe hath many times issued thereof, and the Rangers of such Battailles have returned Victors: Others of the Ancients, and especially *Alexander* himselfe, *Crotus*, and most of the worthiest *Macedonians*, have ranged their Horse Battailles upon the right and left Wings of the maine Armie; and indeed, these places are most probable and best agreeing with our present Discipline. To come then to the Range of the Horse Battaille, as it is used at this day, you must understand, that it varieth foure severall wayes; two in the Range of the *Cavaliers*, two in the Range of the *Hacquebushers* or *Dragones*.

The *Cavaliers* have two severall Ranges, the one in ordinary trooping, the other in a formed Battaille. In an ordinarie Troop where the whole Battaille moveeth,

moveth, the first day, the *Troop* and *Regiment* belonging to the *Generall* troopeth for most and hath the leading of the *Poynt*. After him troopeth the *Troop* and *Regiment* of the *Lord Marshall*, and after him everie *Colonell* and his *Regiment*, according to his antiquitie: The next day, the *Lord Marshall* and his *Regiment*, hath the leading of the *Point* or *Vanguard*, and the *Generall* hath the *Rear*, the eldest *Colonell* succeedeth the *Lord Marshall*, and for the rest of the *Colonells* and their *Regiments*, after him according to antiquitie: The third day, the eldest *Colonell* hath the *Point* or *Vanguard*, and the *Lord Marshall* hath the *Rear* after the *Generall*, and thus alternately every *Colonell* shall change his place, and have the leading of the *Point* or *Vanguard*, according to the severall dayes of trooping (there being no intermission or stay of many dayes between the severall removes). And as thus the chiefs and superior Commanders doe remove, and alter their places, so shall the inferior Commanders of everie *Regiment* doe the like; the *Colonell* having the principall place the first day, the *Lieutenant Colonell* the second day, the *Sergeant Major* the third day, and so everie Captaine after, according to his antiquitie, in which order no Commander loseth Dignitie, but hath his severall day of Glorie, and as much prebeminence as the *Generall*, or any other Commander, whatsoever.

Now if it come to a formed *Battaille*, then the *Ranges* change, and the *Regiments* are drawn up into one whole and entire *Body*, in which drawing up of *Regiments*, this order is to be observed, that

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everie particular Troop shall duly keep their two distances, that is to say, *Open Order* in their Ranks, and *Close Order* in their Files, then between Company and Company in everie Regiment, shall be the space of 25. foot, that thereby they may be the better distinguished, and the sooner drawne forth, and employed in any needfull place, as the superior Commanders shall thinke good.

This Order and Distance being observed, Regiments are to be brought into maine Bodies, either Square, Long, Triangular, or Diamond, according to the nature of the ground, and the fashion of the Enemies Battaille, for therein is the advantage.

Now for the true Range, the *Generall* hath ever the *Parade*, which is the right Wing of the Battaille, and the Lord *Marshal* hath the second *Parade*, which is the point of the left Wing of the Battaille. For here is to bee understood, that when Battailles of Foot are drawne up and formed, then the Battaille of Horse is divided, and extended forth in length, according to the number of the Regiments, which as Wings stretching themselves forth from the two points of the right and left hand battaille of Foot, are as a wall or defence betwixt the Enemie and the Foot Arme, being to charge upon all advantages, to defend the Ordnance and great Artillerie when it shall bee assaulted or lagged; or otherwise to keepe the Carriage, Munition and Baggage, from the pillage of the Enemie, or other desenture.

For the Range of the Colonels they take their places according to antiquitie; the eldest Colonel secondeth

standeth the Captain, the third the *Color* man, and so according to antiquitie their Regiment doth cry, either on the one or the other hand, all things being ordered according to Discipline & Antiquitie.

Now where a Regiment may be demanded touching the place of the *Quarter* master, where he shall range himselfe, I thus followe. That if the *Quartermaster*, who is necessary dependant upon every Horse Regiment, have no Troop of his owne, as fildome or never they have, then his Range or place is ever to troope with the *Chief* of the Regiment, and the *Colonel* of one or more of every Regiment with the *Colonel*, *Colonel* of the Regiment, and other who take his pleasure, & advantage in any other honorable place of the Regiment.

Again, here is to be noted in the generall of the Armie, where Horse and Foot are mixed together, or whensoever they shall enter in publicke Court or private Counsell, that the Commander of Horse hath priority of place before the Commander of Foot. And howsoever some opinions would sway to the contrary, preferring Number before Vertue, yet it is more certaine, that in all Courts of War, the Horseman hath the first place, a *Colonel* of 100 Horse preceeding a *Colonel* of 1000 Foot. A Captain of 100 Horse takes place before a Captain of 1000 Foot, &c. And thus in this place being noted, by the Discipline carried according to the Honor of the Command, and the Nobilitie of the number. Now next unto these two *Officers* are the *Adjutants*, who stand by, and in this present Discipline, stand by the Right Horse, these likewise have two severall Ranges, the one in their ordinaries.

ordinarie trooping, and the other, when they come to be drawne up into ordinarie, or extraordinarie Bodies. For the ordinarie trooping, it is either, when they are drawn up into the field to receive direction, or else troop forth as for warre, and Discoverers of all impediments that may happen to the Army, for these are they which scowre the Coast, and prevent Ambushes, they make good Rivers, Bridges, and all straight passages, & altho their trooping is loose & disbandes, holding no strict or curious forme, either in rank or file, nor any certainitie in pace or motion, but sometimes galloping, sometimes trotting, and sometimes standing still, (as danger or discovery shall give way to their proceedings) yet doe they troop most commonly in *Regiments*, the *Antiquities* being led either by the Colonel himselfe, or some other Officer in chief, who being better acquainted with the places they go to discover, hath this authoritie cast upon him, and ranges himselfe in the Front, which is the greatest place of eminence: As the Colonel or chiefe Officer thus taketh the first place, so the *Lieutenant Colonel* taketh the second, and so the rest of the Captaines successively, according to their antiquities. These are the ordinarie Souldiers, Watch-men, & Sentinels, & if it be in Camp, their guard is ever without the verge of the Camp, and if it be in a walled Towne, Citie, or Garrison, their guard is without the walls of the Citie, and their Quarters in the Suburbs, there are Dependants on the Lord *Marshal*, and take directions from his commands, and stand much for the verge of Horsman.

THE
SECOND PART
OF THE
SOULDIER'S
GRAMMAR:

OR
A SCHOOLE FOR
YOUNG SOULDIER'S.

Especially for all such as are called to any place, or office, (how high or low soever) eyther in the City, or Country, for the Training, and exercising of the Trained Band, whether they be
Foot or Horse.

Together with perfect Figures and Demonstrations for attaining the knowledge of all manner of Imbattailings, and other exercises.

By G. M.

LONDON,

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THE
SECOND PART
OF THE
SOLDIERS
GRAMMAR

OR
A SCHOOL FOR
SOLDIERS

Designed for all such as are cal-
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it may be) either in the City or Country for the
improvement and exercising of the French
and Italian, whether they be
gentlemen or soldiers.

Together with perfect Figures and Demon-
strations of Arithmetick, Geometry, and
Trigonometrick Surveying.

By G. M.

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THE SECOND PART OF the Souldiers Grammar.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Range of Officers, from the lowest to
the Highest.*



Al the low inferiour Ranges I have a little touched before, both in the *Accidence*, and in the first part of this *Grammar*, but not so Methodically and orderly as now I intend to proceed, and of the great and superiour Officers, I have not made any mention at all; and therefore in this place I may not omit them.

The lowest Range and meanest officer in an *Launces* Army is called the *Launcesfado*, or *Launpresfado, fado*, who is the leader or governour of halfe a File, and therefore is commonly called a *Middle-man*, or Cap-

B

taine

taine over foure. He is the *Corporals* deputy, and in his absence, dischargeth his duties: the nature of whose place, his Office and dignity, I have at large set down in the *Souldiers Accidence*: This is the most inferiour Officer or effectuall Commander, and therefore hath the lowest and last Range in Battailles, yet he holdeth his dignity by the antiquity of his Place, and the greatnesse of him under whom he is commanded: As the *Launspesado* under the *Generall*, is before the *Launspesado* under the *Lieutenant Generall*, that of the *Sergeant Major Generall*, before the *Colonell Generell*; that of the *Colonell* of a *Regiment*, before his *Lieutenant Colonell*; the *Lieutenant Colonell*. before the *Sergeant Major* of a *Regiment*; the *Serjeant Major*, before the *Captaine*; and the *Captaines* successively according to their antiquities.

Corporall.

Next about the *Launspesado* is ranged the *Corporall*, of whose particular Office I have written sufficiently in the *Souldiers Accidence*. He is the Leader or *Captaine* of a *Fyle*, and the Commander of a *Squadron*, which commonly is twenty five Men: these take their ranges or places of dignity as the former, that is, according to their antiquity, and the greatnesse of the Person under whom they are commanded.

*Sergeant of
the Band.*

The next in range above the *Corporall* is the *Sergeant* of the *Band*, whose particular Office I have also at large set down in the *Souldiers Accidence*; and howsoever his Name and Place be neglected and forgotten in the *Roman Discipline*, yet is he an Officer with us, of great use and eminence; he hath no certaine place or range within the *Battalia*, but is extravagant

travagant and wandering up and downe every where, to see the Ranks and Files be kept, and that the Body run not into any disorder; they also take their places of dignity, and are ranged as the former, that is, according to their antiquity, and the greatnesse of the Person under whom they command.

Next to the *Sergeant* of the Band is ranged the *The Drum*. *Drum*, whose place is Gentile and of great respect, for he ought to be a Souldier of much experience and judgement, and (if possible) a good Linguist, that being sent to the Enemy upon any occasion, he may be able to deliver his Message without any Interpreter or assistant, and also, to take notice of such things of importance as shall encounter with his eyes or eares, whereby his owne party may be bettered or secured; this Officer is ranged according to his antiquity and greatnesse of place; that is to say, the *Drum Major* of the Army hath the first and principall range, then the *Drum Majors* of Regiments successively, according to the antiquities of their *Colonells*; and so all other *Drums*, according to the places of their Officers in chiefe and other *Captaines*.

Next the *Drum* I range the *Clarke* of the Bande *The Clarke* who although he be no Souldier, nor have any Mar. *of the Band*.
tiall command in the Field, or before the face of the Enemy, yet ought he to be a Gentleman of good respect and well qualified, that is to say, he ought to be learned in all Martiall Lawes, whereby he may instruct the Souldiers, and prevent Trespasses; he ought to be skilfull in accounts, because he is the Auditor which keepeth all sorts of accounts betweene the Captaine and the Souldier, as for his range, it is in certaine, for he hath no particular Place

of prebeminence, but so far forth as his honest vertue and faire demeanour carrieth him, so is he to bee respected and preferred, and this range will fall fitte both with his quality and place, as is seene in the generall experience both of our owne and other Armies; and this Officer holdeth the dignity of his place, not according to antiquity, but according to the greatnesse and great office of the Person under whom he serveth.

The Chirurgion.

Next to this Officer I range the *Chirurgion*, who likewise is no Souldier, but holdeth the dignitie of his place from curreisie and good manners; he ought to be learned and skillfull in his profession, and thereby having wonne the heart of the Souldier, he need not doubt of reverence; as for his range in generall, it is according to his desert and faire demeanour; but in particular (and among his fellow *Chirurgions*) the *Chirurgion* Major hath the first range, and then the rest according to antiquity, and the greatnesse of the Person under whom he serveth.

The Ensigne.

Now to returne againe to the Souldier: The next Officer which is ranged in the warres is the *Ensigne* of the Band, or bearer of the *Captaines* Colours; this Officer ought to be a Gentleman of great respect and trust, for his *Captaines* honour is delivered into his care and keeping: Whence it came to passe that the ancient *Romans* when they delivered their Colours to any mans trust, they did it with great ceremonie and solemnity, the party trusted receiving them by oath, in the face of the Souldiers; and the Souldiers likewise taking an oath for faithfulness to their Colours, and this oath was called *Arilia Sacra*: This Officer was called amongst the *Romans*,
Signifer.

signifer, or *Bandolier*, whom they ever ranged next unto the *Captaine*, as at this day the *Spaniard* doth; who will not allow any *Lieutenant*, because there shall not be any interposition betwene the *Ensigne*-bearer, and the *Captaine*; but our discipline altereth in this nature, and therefore the *Ensigne* taketh his range after his *Lieutenant*, and according to his antiquitie, or the greatnesse of the person under whom he commandeth, having superiour Office, or place of command in the *Armes*.

Next to the *Ensigne*, is ranged the *Lieutenant* of *The Lieutenant Band*, whom (howsoever the *Romans* and *Spaniards* tenant, doe skippe and leape over, as a place neglected or forgotten) yet is hee a Gentleman of singular trust and reputation; for hee is his *Captaine*'s principall Counsellor, and one that taketh all burthens from the *Captaine*'s shoulders: In the *Captaine*'s absence he performeth all the *Captaine*'s duties, and commandeth as *Captaine*, and in his presence is a Pillar to all the *Captaine*'s commandements, and an indifferent moderator in all questions betwene the *Captaine* and the *Souldiers*. These *Lieutenants* take their ranges or places of dignitie according to the antiquity of their *Captaine*'s, and the greatnesse of place in which they command; as the *Drumme* to the *Generall*, or the *Lieutenant* *Generall* his *Captaine*'s absolute: The *Lieutenants* of other great and superiour Officers, and the *Lieutenants* of *Colonells* are *Captaine*'s in curtesie, and may in a Court of Warre sitte as the puny *Captaine* of that Regiment in which he commandeth. The *Lieutenants* of *Lieutenant* *Colonells* are ranged next unto them, then the *Lieutenants* of *Serjeant Majors*, and lastly the *Lieutenants* of *Captaine*'s.

tainies, according to command and antiquitie.

*Quarter
Master.*

Next to the *Lieutenantes* are ranged the *Quarter Masters* of Regiments, who besides the division of Quarters, ought to discharge the office of *Harbingers*, for to make them two distinct places is a surcharge to the Army, and these take their ranges according to the dignity of the Regiment in which they command.

*Provost
Marshall.*

Next to the *Quarter Masters* are ranged the *Provost Marshalls* of the best degree, and these take their places according to their election and antiquity.

Above all these are ranged the *Captaines*, of which amongst the *Romans* were two severall kindes, the one called *Centurion*, or a Commander of one hundred, the other *Cohortis Praefectus*, and commanded an whole Battalia, in which were divers *Centurions*, and yet but one *Ensigne*; and these at this day are those which we call *Colonells*: But for the private *Captaine* (of whom we speake) he is (or ought to be) a Gentleman of great wisdom, courage and judgement, wise in the election of his Officers, and the manage of his affaires, valiant in the executing of all manner of commands and the contempt of dangers, and excellent in judging of all occurrences and occasions, by which great perils may be prevented, and the lesser so qualified, that they may weare no vizard of amazement: These *Captaines* take their ranges according to their antiquities, or the places of great office whereunto they are advanced.

*Sergeant
Major of
Regiments.*

Next to the *Captaines* are ranged the *Sergeant Majors* of Regiments, being principall *Captaines* in the Regiment wherein they serve; and having power upon all commandements, to imbattraile and forme
the

the Regiment according to the forme and demonstration appointed by the *Serjeant Major* Generall. These Officers take their range according to antiquity, and the dignity of the place whereunto they are called, (that is to say, before every private *Captaine*.

Next to these are ranged the *Lieutenant Colonells* *Lieutenant* of Regiments, who are a degree above the *Serjeant Colonells* *Colonells of* *regiments*, and are Gentlemen of noble and brave quality, every one in the absence of the *Colonell*, governing as the absolute *Colonell*, their range holdeth according to antiquity and no otherwise.

Next above these are ranged the *Colonells*, who in *Colonells of* *regiments* dignity of place are as farre above the *Captaines*, as the *Captaines* above the private Souldier: they command in their Regiments sometimes five hundred, sometimes a thousand, sometimes fiftene hundred, and sometimes two thousand, according to the trust reposed, and the vertues of him trusted: These *Colonells* are ranged according to their antiquity, or the greatnesse of the place they hold, the eldest *Colonell* (being ever *Magister de Campo*, or *Campe Master*) holding the first or primer place, and all the rest successively according to antiquity: This Officer was of great account amongst the *Romans*, and had divers attributes given to their vertues, being sometimes called *Drumarius*, sometimes *Tribunus Militum*, or *Chiliarchus*, and the like; and when their commands came to be advanced as to be made *Campe Master* or *Colonell Generall*, that they were called *Turmanca*, *Merarca* or *Turmarum Prefectus*, so great was the estimation of this high command.

Next these is ranged the *Serjeant Major* *Serjeant Major* *Generall*, or *Generall* whom

whom the *Romans* called *Tessararius*, he ought to be a man of noble quality and high valour, in as much as all his actions (for the most part) are executed in the face of the Enemy, and he is evermore of the Councell of Warre.

Colonell Generall.

Next him is ranged the *Colonell Generall*, a man of equall vertue and gifts with the former, especially he ought to be exceeding temperate and just, for upon him resteth the according of all differences of great nature which shall happen in the Army; and hee is also evermore one of the Councell of Warre.

Lieutenant Generall of the Horse.

Next him is ranged the *Lieutenant Generall* of the Horse, who hath the same command, and dischargeth the same durie amongst the Horsemen that the *Colonell Generall* doth amongst the Foote, and he is evermore also one of the Councell of Warre. This Officer was called among the *Romans*, *Magister Equitum*; or *Præfatus Equitum*; he hath a generall command over all Horsemen whatsoever, whether they be Men at Armes which were called *Cataphractes*; or Light Horsemen, which were called *Expeditores Incursores*; he is also ever of the Councell of Warre.

Treasurer of the Army.

Next this Officer, is ranged the *High Treasurer* of the Army, who amongst the antient *Romans* was called *Quæstor*; this man is under no command but the *Generall* onely, yet is to draw his eye and respect through the whole Army, especially he is to have regard to the *Admiral*, *Master*, *Master* and *Commissarie* of the Armie, and is of the Councell.

Master of the Ordnance.

Next to this Officer, is ranged the *Master* of the Ordnance, who is a principall Officer of the Field, having command of all manner of Artillerie, Munition,

tion, and Engines whatsoever, and is also one of the Councell of Warre.

The next great officer is the Lord Marshall of the Field, whose command stretcheth every way, both to the Horse and Foot; how excellent he ought to be, is not to be disputed, because he ought to be one of the best of Souldiers, having a prerogative to disannull forraigne lawes, and to make good whatsoever shall be thought fit in his owne Army.

Next this great Officer, is ranged the Lieutenant Generall of the Army, who indeed is but the younger brother to the Generall, and in his absence hath his soveraigne authority, and the absolute Rule of the Army, being (as it were) a Superintendant over all the rest of the great ones.

Lastly, (as having no paralell, but carrying a supreme and soveraigne authority over all the whole Army) is ranged the Generall, whom the antient Souldiers would allow to be no lesse then a King, valuing this high Place at so great a rate, that they thought the best Subject too meane to undergoe it; But we finde it otherwise, and reason leades us to better argument; for although Kings are the best Generalls, yet (God forbid) but they should have that power and priviledge to elect out of their Noblest and best deserving Subjects, such able and sufficient Generalls as may take upon them the government of an Army, and not be tyed at all times and upon all occasions to imbarque themselves into the danger of the Warres. Thus you see that Subjects may be Generalls, yet indeed none worthily but the best of Subjects, who for their excellent vertues draw the nearest in quality unto Kings.

C

Thus

*A second
Range.*

Thus have I runne through the whole Range of great and small Officers, which support and governe an Army, and must of necessity be (for their Marti- all employment) in the range and march thereof; yet notwithstanding I must confesse, I have skippt or leapt over a range of Officers, which out of certaine priviledges which they have, are more remote and abandoned from the Army, or else have such places of particularity and certainty, that they doe not entirely mixe and joyne with the grosse Body; besides, they have another dependance, and indeed are called the particuler Officers belonging unto the *Cavallerie*, or Horse-Army, and howsoever they have Foote commands, yet they depend, and waite upon the Horse, and from the Lord *Marshall* take all their directions.

*The Master
Gunner.*

The first and the lowest of these is the *Master Gunner*, who is indeed but an inferiour Officer under the Master of the *Ordnance*; he hath authority over all the rest of the *Gunners*, and ought to see that every man performe his duty. This Officer, though he had no place amongst the *Artillery*, because the invention of Powder was not then found out, yet they had amongst them a kinde of Artillery, which they called *Trebies*, *Scorpions*, *Balistas*, *Arquebustas*, *Feshinets*, *Turks* and a world of other Engines, the Governour whereof was the same in nature that our *Master Gunner* is.

*The Trench
Master.*

Next above this Officer is ranged the *Trench Master*, who hath command over all the *Soldiers* in all their works, and by his directions seeth all manner of Trenches cast up, whether it be for guard and inclosing of the Campe, or for other particular an-

noy.

The Souldiers Commander.

noyance to the Enemy, or for the building of Secours or other defence or offence, as directions shall be given.

Next this officer is ranged the *Waggon Master* or *The Waggon Carriage Master* Generall, who amongst the Romans *Master* was called *Impedimentorum Magister*, the Master of Impediments or hindrances in the Waies: for it is true, that from nicenesse and curiosity, first grew the foundation of this Office; he hath supreme authority over all Waggon, Carriages, Sleds, &c the like, and foreseeeth that they march orderly, without cloying up the hie waies, or doing foule annoyances one to the other in their marches, with a world of other observations, which are too long to recite in this place.

Net this officer, is ranged the *Forrage Master* *The Forrage Master*, who is a principall dependant upon the *Lord Marshall*: To this Officers charge is delivered the disposing of all manner of Hotsse provisions, as Hay, Corne, Straw, Grasse, Forrage, and the like, and he foreseeeth that all inferiour Officers, which have charge herein doe their duties truly, and that equall distribution be made, and no Souldier hindred of his true allowance, and where fault is, to see due punishment executed on the offenders.

Next this Officer, is ranged the *Vittuall Master* *The Vittuall Master*, to whose charge is delivered all kinde of Foode and sustenance belonging to the Souldier, as Bread, Bisket, Butter, Cheese, Beefe, Pooke, John, Harberdine, Pease, Wheate, Ryce, and the like, and by his inferiour Officers (which are called *Provauers*) he is to see that due distribution be made thereof amongst the Souldiers, according to allowance from the superiour Officers.

*The Judge
Marshall.*

Next this, is ranged the *Judge, Marshall, or Commis-
sarie generall*, who ought to be a learned Gentleman, and
skillfull in the Civill and *Marshall Lawes*. For he ex-
poundeth them to the *Souldiers*, and giveth sentence up-
on all offenders and offences; as they are decreed by a
Marshall Court.

*The Scout
Master.*

Next this Officer is Ranged the *Scout-Master
generall*, who amongst the *Romans* was an Officer
unknown, because they never lodged their *Horse*
without the verge of the *Campe*, or the walls of the
Towne as in our moderne warres now we doe, yet
had the *Romans* their discoverers, which they called
Sculkers, or *Speculators*, or indeed *Campi-dictores*,
who differed little or nothing in their charge and
Office from these which we call *Scouts*, or *Scout-
Master*; this Officer hath command over all
Scouts, maketh election of places of danger
where to place them, and giveth them all directi-
ons which they are to observe; his dependance is
upon the Lord *Marshall*, and he is a principall Coun-
seller in disposing of the *Campe*, and in someth the
manner of the *Horse-Parade* when the watch is to
be set.

*The Lieute-
nant of the
Ordnance.*

Next this officer is Ranged the *Lieutenant* of the
Ordnance, who hath his generall dependance on the
Master of the Ordnance, having under his charge the
command of all the small *Ordnance* and *Munition*,
and in the absence of the *Master* commandeth as the
Master, both over the great and lesser *Artillery*, and
over all sorts of Officers depending upon the *Masters*
commandment.

*The Muster-
Master ge-
nerall.*

The last and greatest of this second range is the
Muster-master General, or *Controuler of the Musters*
being

being an high and most necessary officer in all roy-
all Armies; his office extendeth to the numbering of
men, to the well arming, ordering and disposing of
bodies; to the preventing of all manner of frauds
and deceipts in the *Captaines*; and their inferior Offi-
cers: he hath the list of every mans band, prevents
alterations, hath the Controule of all inferior Com-
missaries under him; he appeaseth differences between
Captaines and his *Ministers*, giveth out all the warrants
for full pay; Checketh all grosse defaults and is ever-
more one of the Councell of warre.

Thus I have shewed you a true range of all Officers
in the warres, from the lowest to the highest, as also
those which have Collaterall dependance, by which
it is easily for any man to understand how they be
joyned and linkt together, I will now descend to mat-
ters of other Importance.

CHAP. II.

Of the severall Imbarrellings of a private Company
of 200. or otherwise.

There hath been, and is at this day, much dif-
ference in opinions, touching a
putation and Arguments amongst old and new
Souldiers touching the composition or Number of a
private *Captaines* company, some allowing more as
200, or 250, and 300; nay at this day 500, in a private
Captaines Command; others allow lesse, as but 30.
or 100, or 150 at the most, But in both these there are
extremities; and as 150, 300 and 500 are more then
any private man can well governe, for neither can
his eye or voice extend eyther to instruction or cor-
rection, the front will be so dilated and spread, for

500. men must ever carry 50. in brest; so likewise the number of 50. in the whole body is too few, and neither forthwith discipline, nor is an equall advancement for a well deserving *Captaine*; for if the *Captaine* of 100. men have but 4 s. *per diem* entertainment, then the *Captaine* of 50. can expect but 2 s. *per diem*, which is too little either to support his place, or maintaine the *Ranke* whereunto he is called.

*The Romans
rule for Com-
panies.*

It is true that the ancient *Romans* allowed their *Captaines* but 100. and thereupon called them *Centurions*, and it is true also that this is an wholesome proportion both in respect of the entertainment, and easinesse of government, and the forme of the Body, which being a true square they are ever most ready and proper for the forming and fashioning of any grosse body or Battell whatsoever; but notwithstanding the aptnesse and readinesse of this body, yet the necessity of affaires, the diligence and desert of well deserving *Spirits* compells our *Generalls* to allow other numbers, and as 100 men is thought sufficient for a *Captaine* at his first beginning, so an 150, or 200 men to him that hath excellently deserved is but a competent advancement and by the ayd of sufficient Officers may be governed and instructed in all perfection, but to exceede this number of 200, there will bee ever error found, and advancement will prove an burth and Burthen.

*The true
composition
of a Company*

Sure then it must fall out in the Conclusion that 300 men is the only perfect number whereon to compound a private company: I will therefore take that number in hand and shew you the severall Imbattailings or formes of Battaille whereunto they can be reduced: wherein you are first to conceive that

that (according to our present discipline) this number of 200. men is divided into two bodies equally, or two distinct and severall weapons, that is to say, 100. Pikes, and 100. Shot or Muskets: the Pikes I do express under this character (p) and the Shot or Muskets under this character (s),

The first imbattailing then of a Company of 200. men is to draw them into a forme or kind of Square Body, according to the forme of this figure following.

The first Forme of Imbattailing of two hundred men.

Capitaine.

Drum

Ensigne.

Drum

Sergeant

Sergeant

Sergeant

Sergeant

Lieutenant

This Battaille you see almost drawn to a square by reason of the distance, for it is to be supposed, that now this body standeth in order in Files, which is three foorc, and in open order in Rankes which is sixe foorc; and so by extending the length the file is made as large as the front, and of all Battailles this is the strongest and the best, being ablest to bring most hands to fight without disorder and the soonest repaired and amended whensoever it shall come to any ruine, for now it standeth ready for all motions whatsoever.

There is an other manner of Imbattailing of this number, when they shall encounter with a Troope of Horse, the order and proportion whereof is contained in this figure following.



The

The second part of the exercise

bring against Host.

Captain.

pppppppppppppppppppppp

ssssssssssssssssssssss

pppppppppppppppppppppp

ssssssssssssssssssssss

Ser.

pppppppppppppppppppppp

Ser.

ssssssssssssssssssssss

pppppppppppppppppppppp

ssssssssssssssssssssss

pppppppppppppppppppppp

ssssssssssssssssssssss

Drum, Ensign, Drum

pppppppppppppppppppppp

ssssssssssssssssssssss

pppppppppppppppppppppp

ssssssssssssssssssssss

Ser.

pppppppppppppppppppppp

Ser.

ssssssssssssssssssssss

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ssssssssssssssssssssss

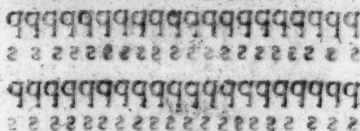
Lieutenant.

D

Here

Here in this Battaille you see how the ranks of Shot are drawne within the rank of Pikes and so covered, and safe-guarded that the Horsemen cannot charge or breake upon, or through them, but with most eminent and certaine danger, for the pikes lie ready prepared, and the Pykes stand so that they cannot be enforced to any rout or disorder. And here you shall take a principall observation, that if the horse which shall charge this Battell of foot be Gentlemen at Armes, Armed *Cop a pe*: from head to foote, with strong Launces in their hands, and Pistols at the Saddle-bow, and the Horse Armed also both with defensive and offensive Armor, then shall all the Pikes charge at the right foot and draw their Swords over their heads, every man with his former foote linking in his leaders hinder foote, But if the Horse be but *Cavaliers* Armed from the head to knee, with long Pistols, and unarmed Horses, then shall all the Pikes charge above hand, and not at the right foot, and shall also advance forward in their charge and offer to encounter with the Horse, for their strength is such that it cannot bee broken by unarmed Horses, nor can they be routed but by the utter losse of the Horse Troope.

Now for the manner of the Salley of this inclosed Shot, and how they shall give their volley, to the most annoyance of the enemy. you shall perceive it in the forme of this next figure following.



Heere you see that in this Salley or giving of the volly against the Horse, one halfe of the Musquets (upon the first appearance or approach of the Troope and before they come within distance to deliver their Pistols) issueth forth by the flanke, which by wheele or otherwise, by turning of faces you shall ever make the front, and being advanced some small distance they presently spread forth themselves into one single file, and so deliver their volly altogether, whilst the other halfe of the Shorte ascend into their places, and make ready: then that part of the Shot which did issue forth, and have given their volly, shall with all convenient speede retire themselves againe between the ranks, and passe behind the Shot which fillet their footes and there lade their Musquets againe, whilst the Pikes charge cyther to the right foote, or aloft according to the nature of the Horse Troope which chargeth them; then the Horse wheeling about to recover the second Pistoll the other halfe of the Shot shall issue out and deliver their volly as the former.

Now if the Horse Troope shall happen to deuide it selfe and so charge the foot Battell on both sides, or if they shall range themselves and charge every way, both before, behind, and on both sides, then shall the Shot issue out both wayes and girdle the Battaille round about, as you may see in the forme and fashion of this figure following.

999999999999
222222

The

The

Kolles When the Game Bait is

charged every way

THE IMPROVED ...

making the film more like the second book.

the Third band is dark brownish black

and the Bill to Amend the Act of 1908 relating to the

danger to the South, and a serious step in such a

PPPPP P P P P P

ppppp ppppp

ppppp ppppp

5 pppppp pppppp

PPPPPP PPPPP

11-2-1964

to fight and that with such freedom and liberty

PPPPPP PPPPP

ppppp ppppp

PPPPPP PPPPPP

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DDDDDD DDDDD

2

Lauren

S S

1

D3

18



Thus you see the Shot issueth forth equally on both sides, and girdeth the foot Battaille round about, so that the volly is given entirely and without impeachment or trouble one of another, whereas to shoote over one anothers Shoulder or by making the First man kneele, the Second stoope, the Third bend his body, the Fourth leane forward, and the Fifth to stand upright, and so to deliver their volly were both rude and disorderly, bringing great danger to the Souldier, and placing them in such a lame and uncomely *Posture*, that all Agility and aptnesse to doe service would be taken away and the enemy taking advantage thereof would be much more ready and apt to breake in upon them and drive them to rout and confusion.

There is another forme of Imbattailing this company of 200 men, and it is excellent eyther against Foot or Horse, and hath so many severall waies to fight, and that with such strength and safety, that on which hand soever the Battaille shall be assailed, yet it will stand impregnable, the Shot so seconding the Pikes, and the Pike so guarding the Shot that every way it will give a certaine and infallible repulse unto the enemy. This Battaille is a square Battaille as the rest before shewed; yet it is compounded of divers squares or Maniples, which amongst the best experienced Souldiers is held the best and safest way of fighting, the forme of which Battaille is contained in this figure following.

The Imbarassing of many Squares in one Square.

Captaine

Drum

Drum

sssss ppppp sssss

sssss ppppp sssss

sssss ppppp sssss

sssss ppppp sssss

sssss ppppp sssss

sssss ppppp sssss

sssss ppppp sssss

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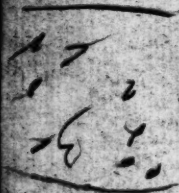
sssss ppppp sssss

sssss ppppp sssss

Lieutenant

is expelled in this manner following.

Heere you see eight severall squares brought into one square, and the ninth reserved for the entertainment of the *Ensigne*, and such short weapons as shall attend it, which howsoever they be out of use, in the Low-Countries, where grosse Bodies, seldome or never joyne, yet with us, where hand Battaille must continually be expected, they are not unnecessary, nor to be neglected. This forme of Battaille carrieth the front every way, and upon the alteration of the face, is ready to receive the charge foule severall wayes at once, with equall strength and oppositions; for every square is a severall Maniple, and one so answering to another that nothing but multitudes can subdue it.



There is againe another forme of Battailing these 100. men, which howsoever it carry an imaginary face of weaknesse, yet it is strong and substantiall, and was indeede invented through the false shew, to draw and bring the enemy on, who being once engaged, in the open and weak places, the Maniples of small squares, at an instant retire, and joyne themselves together so strongly, that it is impossible for the enemy to come off without great losse or utter subversion.

This Battaille (as the former) is compounded of nine squares fulfilled and supplied, and of six empty and unsupplied, which may draw on, and intice the enemy to charge, but afterward by closing and joyning together, frustrate that hope, and leaves the event to the hazard of fortune.

The forme of this politick and deceiving Battaille is expressed in this figure following.

The

can be made without danger: no if the Horse should attempt to charge and breake in, thinking to cut the Shot from the Pikes, as in outward shew it seemeth likely; yet have the Shot such life and severall places to retire into, and the Pikes standing close and ready to cover and entertaine them, that the assault is to no purpose, and the Battaile standeth still stronger and stronger.

The difference betwixt this Battaile and the former is only the breach and separation of Maniples, which being advanced one from another (yet within the distance of guard) have more liberty to fight, and may alter their proportions, or distances, as they please.

There is another forme of imbatailing these 200. men, and it is principally used against the Horse, especially, when they charge in the forme of a wedge, or Triangular, of which wedges I have spoken more largely in the former part of this Grammar, and this Battaile also is drawne from a maine square, onely the weapons are altered, and the opposition of the Pikes are made strongest in the bottom of the Battaile. This Battaile was of great use amongst the *Arsians* before fire or powder was knowne, and many famous votaries, and Triumphs gotten by the use thereof, and therefore having now fire and Shot to assist the naturall strength thereof, it must needs be more acceptable and worthier of imitation.

This Battaile is drawne by division betweene the Middle men to the front, and the Middle men to the rear, and betweene the Middle men to the right flanke, and the Middle men to the left, leaving the Shot

Thus you see how this Battaille is interlined with the Shot, and guarded with the Pikes, so that although there be a field of entrance, yet it is a straight place of much danger; and howsoever the enemy may come on boldly, yet he cannot but returne heavily.

Many other sorts of imbattailing there are, though none more necessary, as the Battaille called *Diamond*, the Battaille *Triangular*, and such like; which Novel-tie (I know) is hard to teach into, and the proportions I know at the first, carry a greate shew of much skill, and cunning, especially to the ignorant, but being once waded into with judgment, there is nothing more facile or easie: therefore to draw a *Diamond* Battaille, first draw your Battaille into a square, according to the first figure in this booke; or for your better remembrance, according to this figure following, which being but compounded of 144 men may serve to expresse the manner and fashioning of 4000.



The Square Battaille, whereof to frame a Diamond.

Drum. Captaine. Drum.

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

Ser.. sssppppssss Ser..

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

Ser. sssppppssss Ser..

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

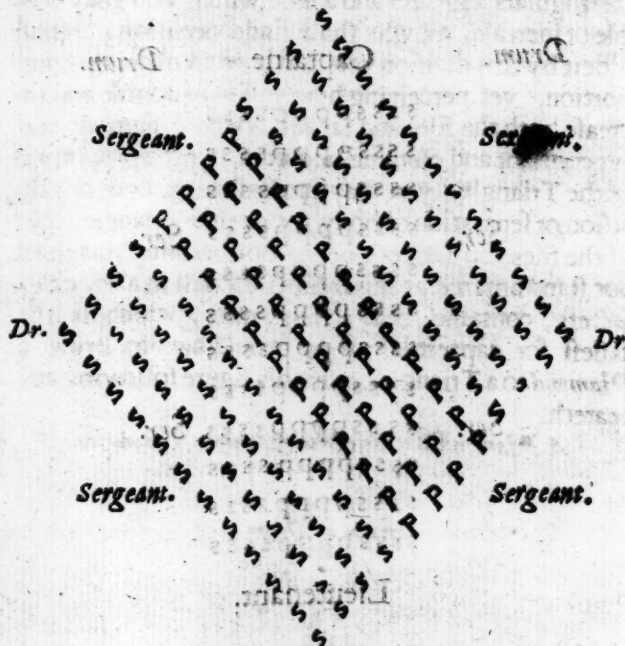
Lieutenant.

Heere you behould the square or forme of a Battalia, now to reduce this to a *Diamond*, or imperfect square, the *Captaine* shall come to the leader of the right hand file, (which is the first and principall man of the company) and advancing before him, shall wheele the whole company into a direct line, with the right point forward, and the left point descending, as in this figure following.

E. Heere

The Diamond Battaile.

Cap.



Licut.

Heere you see that by drawing forth of the Battaile, howsoever squares at the first, yet by alteration of distance, it is brought into a perfect Diamond forme; and although the Pikes and Shot keepe their places, as in the square, yet at your pleasure you may change them, and draw the weapons to what part of the Battaile, and into what files you selfe please.

Now to bring this *Diamond*, or any other *Diamond* into a perfect *Triangular*: you shall cut off the *Diamond* Battaille in the middest, through the two middle extreame parts, and then will remaine unto you two *Triangulars*, a greater and a lesse, which you may double or increase, as you shall finde occasion; so that albeit by this division you find how to make this proportion, yet perceiving how you may double and increase both the files and rankes, (whose number is ever constant and certaine, according to the proportion of the Triangle) you may at pleasure without any division, or separation of body, form this Triangle, out of the files and rankes onely. But because you shall not stand amazed at this businesse, I will in a few characters, containe but a few men (which is the easiest for capacity) shew you how to bring a *Diamond* to a Triangle, as in this figure following appeareth.

A Diamond Battaille brought into a Triangle.

	Cap.	
	Drum. Drum.	
	P s s	
Ser	p p p s s Ser.	
	p p p s s	
	p p p p s s	
	s s p p p p s s	
Ser		Ser.
	s s p p p p s	
	s s p p p p s	
	s s p p p	
	s s p p	
	s s p	
	s s	
	s	
	Line	

Thus you see the *Diamond* is cut into two Triangles, which being ledde severall wayes may serve as two Bodies, and that to exceeding good, and honorable purpose, for this *Diamond*, or sharpe piercing body, is of great force to enter and breake any square body, and being but entered in with the point, the rest of the body followeth with such order and strength, and so increaseth and maketh the Breach greater, and greater, that the square body can hardly joyne together againe, but falleth into rout, or into a retreat that is full as dishonorable, and to this purpose was this *Diamond* foote battaile first of all invented.

There is againe another manner of imbattailing this private company of 200, which howsoever it be seldome or never used in fight, yet it is of excellent use in the field, both before the framing of the battaile, and after the battaile is framed: this manner of imbattailing is when either any of the *Captaines* officers would deliver a private message to the company, which none but themselves should heare, or when the *Captaine* himselfe, would either give secret directions, or impart matter of instruction, or matter of reprehension, or when any other supreme officer of the field, would deliver to the company either encouragement or caution.

The manner of this imbattailing is in this wise, the *Captaine* shall first cause both the wings of Shot to stand still, having drawne them up into their close order, then hee shall advance the first division of Pikes upward, till the middle men of the Pikes to the reare bee equall with the two first ranks of Shotte, and every man in his close order, the
shall

shall the Subdivision turne their faces about, and descend downward, till the middle men of the front be equal with the two last ranks of Shot, then having closed all strongly together, and turned every face upon the Center: The *Captaine, Lieutenant, Ensigne*, and such other Officers, as he will have partakers of his speech, shall come into the square void place of the battaile, & there deliver what seemeth good to him selfe, which finished, he shall reduce his Battaile back into its first forme, as for the shape of Imbattailing for *Parley*, it will carry the proportion of this Figure following.

The forme of imbattailing for Speech or Parley.

```

          P P P P P P P P P P
        P P P P P P P P P P
        P P P P P P P P P P
        P P P P P P P P P P
    S S S S P P P P P P P P P P S S S S
    S S S S P P P P P P P P P P S S S S
    S S S S Ser. Ser. S S S S
    S S S S Ensigne S S S S
    S S S S Dr. Capt. Dr. S S S S
    S S S S Ser. Ser. S S S S
    S S S S Lieutenant S S S S
    S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
    S S S S P P P P P P P P P P S S S S
    P P P P P P P P P P
    P P P P P P P P P P
    P P P P P P P P P P
    P P P P P P P P P P
  
```

These

In this forme of Imbattailing though the center be straight, yet the corners of the Battaille is enlarged, so that though some doe heare and understand better, yet many shall not heare nor understand at all, but must receive the speech by relation; so that I conclude the first forme of Imbattailing for speech or parly is the best, easiest and safest, yet I stand not upon mine own judgment, but submit to the censure of the old and experienced Souldiers.

Divers other formes of Imbattailing there be for a private company of 200 men, as the *Ring*, the *Halfe-moone*, the *Spurre*, and the like, but because I have heard them mightily condemned by the noblest Souldiers of our age, and men of high respect and reverence, affirming them rather to leade into rout and disorder then any way to strengthen and better the Battalia, therefore I dare not give rules or prescriptions for them, but referre such as are desirous to learne and behold them, to any ignorant and unskillfull teacher, and he shall spend howres and daies onely in these Motions, not knowing otherwise how to wast time, or make the vulgar people to wonder, And thus much touching the imbattailings of a private company of 200 men, or any other inferior number.

CHAP. 3.

The severall Imbattailings of a Regiment of one thousand men

or more.

*Disputation
arises about
Imbattail-
ing.*

TOUCHING the Imbattailing of a Regiment of 1000 men or more, there is now at this instant time great argument and disputation among Souldiers; Some being of great experience and knowledge, Some of greater reputation then knowledge, Some seeming to know more then they doe know, and Some out of affection to other mens singularity, or to hold an opposite contention, whereby to get a note or name of much judgment.

Now how I shall reconcile or argone this difference (who am the meanest Souldier of many thousands,) rests to me in clouds and undiscovered, because my words carry not Authentickall Authority, neyther will the resolute opinion of an Ignorant person, be bent or governed by any reason, but that which flattereth his own thoughts. But since I am in the field, and have taken upon me this discourse, I must goe forward, and though I meete with an hard ob-
tinent, yet must I not recoil; but having reason, truth and plaines on my side, I will set down the grounds on both sides, and the strength of those arguments by which they defend their severall

opinions

opinions; to this (as an indifferent moderator) I will annex mine own opinion touching the weight and validity of their reason, and then leave every discrete Souldier to make his election, as wisdom shall govern him.

You must first understand that this difference groweth between the old Souldier and the new Souldier, that is between those of old and solide experience, and those of late and more quaint practise; The first having nothing but what the warre it selfe instructeth, the other the helpe of *Garden, Parke, Bay, Home, and Countertittalls*.

*Between
about the
difference is.*

To come then to the difference it selfe, the new and later Souldiers would have a Regiment when it is drawn into the field to be commanded of the severall companies distinctly one by another, without any alteration; every *Captaine* and officer governing his own company, and not to make any mixture of them at all, onely to joyn and fixe them together into one body according to the forme of this figure following.

*The opinion
of the new
Souldiers.*

Heere the Figure.

Here you see how the *Colovell, Lieutenant Colovell, Sergeant Major*, and the rest of the inferior *Captaines* joyn their companies together without mixture according to the dignity of their places making one entire and solide body, of *Shot and Pike*, *Shot and Pike* quite through the Regiment, which Regiment containe 1000 men is divided thus.

The New and latter

200.

100.

100.

15

Colonell.

1 Capt.

3 Capt.

Ser.M

[illegible]

Lieutenant.

Lieut.

Lieut.

L

utter forme of Imbattailing a Regiment.

150.	100.	100.	100.	150.
r. Major.	4 Cap.	5 Capt.	Capt.	Lieut. Colonell.
En. Drum Drum Drum Drum Drum Drum Drum En. Drum				
pppppppp sss	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppppppp s s s
pppppppp sss	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppppppp s s s
	Ensigne.	Ensigne.	Ensigne.	
pppppppp sss	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppppppp s s s
pppppppp sss	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppppppp s s s
pppppppp sss	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppppppp s s s
pppppppp sss	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppppppp s s s
pppppppp sss	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppppppp s s s
pppppppp sss	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppppppp s s s
pppppppp sss	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppp s s	sss ppppppppp s s s
Lieut.	Lieut.	Lieut.	Lieut.	Lieut.

Placetbis Battaille in Folio 45.

*The numbers
commanded.*

The Colonel according to grants of his com-
mand, commandeth 100 men, the Lieutenant Col-
nell 50, and the Sergeant Major 30, and the first
then inferior *Captains* command eyther of them 100
men, and thus the 1000 men, are Marshall'd and go-
vern'd.

*The opinion
of the old
Soldiers.*

None that older experienced Soldiers differ
from this manner of discipline, and though they
vary not in the number of command, yet they stand
farre aloofe from the whole matter of composition,
for they will not allow to draw up regiments by
entire and whole companies without alteration, but
first draw up all the Pikes into one body, then the
Shot into another, and after dividing the Shot in
two battallions, wing of flanke the Pikes on ey-
ther hand, and so make the whole and entire Battell
of Shot and Pikes, and not a mixt body of Shot and
Pikes in small maniples, but rather keepe the regi-
ment in one great and uniforme body according to the
proportion of this figure following.

Heere the Figure.

Heere you see the Battaille of Pikes is drawn all
into one body, and the Shot on eyther hand, yet
every officer hath preheminence of place according
to his dignity, and many inferior officers ad-
vanc'd and employ'd, which are exnagant in the former
Battailles. But this discipline the younger Soldiers utterly
disallow; and these are the reasons, first they say
some

*The young
Soldiers
reasons for
their opinions*

firm that the best and safest way of fight is by small
Maniples; for they are with least difficulty governed,
and make the longest to indure fight without disorder.

They are the soonest reduced to their first forme
when they are put into route, and the Shot and Pikes
being thus intermixt one with another, the one offend-
ing, the other defending, the battails is of great force
and more terrible to the enemy. Lastly, in a battaille
thus compounded every man hath the order or govern-
ment of his owne Souldiers, who are trained to his dis-
cipline, and understand his commands, by which they
are made more willing to goe on, and doe obey with
greater courage and alacrity, than when they are led
by a stranger, as in the other battail perforce they must
be; these and many other like reasons, the younger
Souldiers yeeld to make good this new opinion, and I
must confesse they carry a great shew of substantiall
truth, did not some impediment crosse in the way,
which take from them a great part of beliefe and
credit, for to these Reasons, thus the old Souldiers
reply.

That true it is, this forme of imbattailing is good,
and may passe for currant, as long as companies
are in their full strength, and hold their perfect and
true number, but to that the warle is a knowne ene-
my, and who knowes not that sickness, mortality,
slaughter, ill diet and lodging, hunger, cold and
suffrage doe so attend upon Armies, that by them
companies be exceedingly weakened and made
lesse, so that he which mustered one hundred men
if he bring threescore and ten able men into the
field

*The old Sol-
diers reasons
for their opi-
nions.*

field to fight, is our held as a strong company, and so
in like case of other numbers, so that to imbrace them
by themselves, being of so linell contents, neither can
the volly bee great, nor the harme dangerous which
shall inue to the enemy, whereas the severall weapons
of these small bodies, being drawne out and knit into
severall great bodies, the numbers will swell and in-
crease, and as of units are made infinite, so forty of my
Shot joynted to forty of another mans, and four five
score of one or three other Companies, will make a good
Shot, this will bring forth a great volly, and this will
proove of great danger to the enemy.

Againe for the easinesse of government, or speedy
reducing them to their first forme, being routed, they
have no advantage of this other great body, for howe
ever the Shot is in two bodies, as the other former
bataille is in fiftene, and the Pikes in one body, as
the other is in eight, yet are these great bodies divided
into so small divisions, and led by such sufficient offi-
cers, that no disorder can happen, but it is as soone
brought againe into forme, as if they had their
Commanders, and one of the great vollies will do more
hurt and spoyle, than foure of the smaller.

Lastly for the Imagination of more ready obedi-
ence, better understanding of Command, and a
greater willingnesse to discharge duty, the old Sould-
iers suppose they are no necessary obstacles to be
thrust in into this place, because the discipline of
warre being (as it ought to bee) all of one forme
and manner, without intrusion of new words of
Command, or addition of curious novelties, so that

every

every officer speaking a knowne and a certaine language, it matters not who gives the word, for being understood it must be performed, and then they will fight more willingly with their owne Captains then with other men, the naturall obedience they beare to their King and Countrey, whose quarrell they fight, puts all such doubts out of question, because every honest and valiant mans conscience is ruled by the justnesse of his cause, and his Kings Commandment, and all other heats are supernaturall, and but the proofes of false valour.

Thus the old Souldier answereth to what the young Souldier doth object, and for a conclusion addeth this more, to withstand this new manner of imbattailing. They say that this mixing of Shot and Pikes together in severall distinct Companies, weakneth and disables the grosse body, for here if you cast off your shot, then you leave such empty and wide spaces, that the enemies Horse are apt to breake in and disorder them, or if you doe not cast off the Shot, but keepe them close; and make them discharge in Counter-march (which is the best and safest way), yet then they are apt to be thronged up together by the Pikes, and the distance of place being taken from them, the use of their Weapons must fall, and so consequently all things fall to ruine.

But suppose order be kept and these defects not found in the Battaille, yet say the old Souldiers, that there is great impediment in this kind of Imbattailing; for in what manner soever the Shot serve, yet they will ever leave a weaknesse in the

Reare & such open gaps and freers that the Horse may
 breake that pleasure, or any other new fobbe division
 may fall forth and overthrow the whole Regiment,
 as by the example of the figure following may easily
 be perceived in a few companies as in this ensuing
 figure more plainly is shewne.

whom they beare to
 of the horse because every horse
 confidence is in the justice of his cause
 and all other parts
 and the power of the

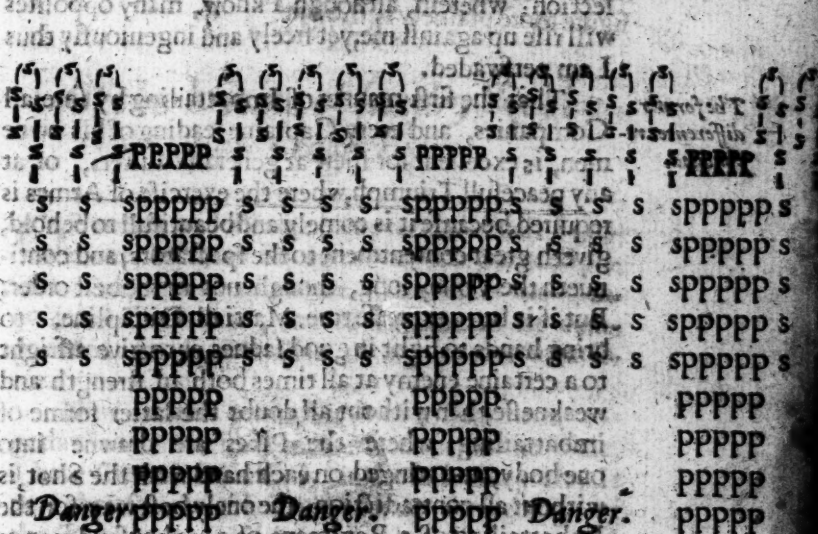
thus the old soldier answered to what the
 young soldier both asked, and for a consolation
 which this might, to which this new manner
 of unlearninge they say that the making of
 the new and the old together in the same manner
 of unlearninge they say that the making of
 the new and the old together in the same manner



here it you call off
 empty and wide
 not call off the
 make their dis
 the best and last
 be charged up
 distance of place
 of their weapons
 things fall to
 But suppose only the
 found in the
 that there is
 parting; for
 fence yet they will
 Reare

The danger of this forme of Imbattailing.

The Front.



The Reare.

Thus you see if the Battail of Pikes stand, and the Shot give Fire, into what damage they bring the whole Regiment, whether they serve in counter-march or otherwise, leaving so many open enterances, that if one, yet all can hardly be prevented.

*The Authors
consent of*

Samuel Purchess

Thus I have shewed you the severall waies of Im-
battailing of a Regiment, with the different opinions
of Samuell Purchess together with their arguments and
strength of reason thereupon. It resteth now that
I deliver my particular opinion touching the best e-
lection; wherein, although I know, many opposites
will rise up against me, yet freely and ingeniously thus
I am perswaded.

*The former
differentie re-
solved.*

Samuel Purchess

Samuel Purchess

Samuel Purchess

Samuel Purchess

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That the first manner of Imbattailing by severall
Companies, and every Captain leading of his owne
men, is excellent for shew at generall Musters, or at
any peacefull Triumph, where the exercise of Armes is
required, because it is comely and beautifull to behold,
giveth great contentment to the Spectators, and conti-
nueth the Volley long, though not in the best order.
But if it be to expresse true Martiall Discipline, to
bring hands to fight in good order, or to give affright
to a certaine enemy at all times both in strength and
weaknesse, then without all doubt the latter forme of
imbattailing, where the Pikes are drawne into
one body, and winged on each hand with the Shot, is
without all contradiction, the only best way, for the
Imbattailing of a Regiment of one thousand men or
more.

And thus much for the argument of Imbattailing
a Regiment, wherein if any man rest unsatisfied, let him
repaine to other Authors which are allowed for autho-
rity, and comparing their Reasons together, no doubt
but he shall soone finde satisfaction.

Chap. 4.

Of the Joyning of sundry Regiments together.

Of Squadrons and files are compounded small Squadrons, of small Squadrons are compounded private Companies, of private Companies are compounded Regiments, and of Regiments are compounded maine Battalies, or any extent, whatsoever.

Now for the composition of a Regiment, together with the defects, and perfections of the same, I have shewed sufficiently in the last Chapter. It now therefore resteth that I speake something of the joyning or knitting together of many and sundry Regiments, in one grosse body, which is the great substance of the *Art Military*, for of these great bodies doe Armies consist, and according to the forme and proportion thereof, being agreeable with the ground and strength of Situation whereon it is placed, is the Army made ever stronger or weaker.

Now Armies doe never consist of one onely entire and maine body alone, without separation or distinction, but of divers great bodies, as of

What is the great substance of the Art Military.

Of what Armies consist.

Forlorne

*How is ob-
serve Dignity
of place.*

Forlornes, Vanguard, Battaile and Reare of divers great bodies of Horse, as of Gentlemen at Armes, Carabiers, Dragoones, or else Carabines, and every one of these great bodies are compounded of sundry Regiments in the drawing of which together is principally to bee regarded the dignity and preheminance of the place, according to the value of the commanders, or the lot when it is either cast or appointed, wherein the principall observation is the hand, to wit whensoever Regiments are to be joyned together, whether it be by the Lord Marshall, or the Sergeant-Major of the field, yet they must not neglect to give to the best man the best place, by drawing up his Regiment first, and placing it in the principall place, and then the rest successively one after another, bringing them up on the left hand, and not on the right, till the body be formed according to Commandment and answerable to this figure following.

Regiments

Now Armes doe never consist of one only
entire and maine body alone without formation
of distinction, but of divers great bodies, as of

**Regiments Foyned together in
plaine Battaile.**

1 Colonell. Front. 2 Colonell.

250	500	250	250	500	250
s	p	s	s	p	s

3 Colonell.

4 Colonell.

250	500	250	250	500	250
s	p	s	s	p	s

5 Colonell.

250	500	250
s	p	s

Rear.

Here you see 5000 men divided into five Regiments, how they are drawn up into one body, and may make eyther Vanguard Battaile, or Reare, as it shall please the supreme Officer to dispose of them. And as thus they are drawn into plaine Battaile

Who are to
form Battailes.

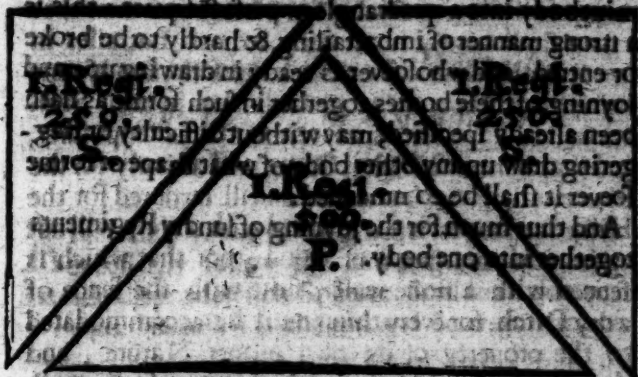
Observation
of grounds.

Battaile, so may they also be drawne into any other forme of Battail which the Lord Marshall or Sergeant-Major shall devise for their wilddomes and judgment (which they ever accomodate to the advantage of the ground, and to the preventing of the enemies designs) is over-referred the forme and shape of all sorts of Battailles, whence it comes that a man shall hardly in an age see two Battailles in two severall places, of one and the selfe same forme and fashion; because as grounds vary in their Situations, so proportions change in their compositions, and that Battail which is strong and comely for the Plaine, will prove but weake and ill favoured for the Hill; and that which is guarded with water, will not agree with the guard of wood; nor that which is fenced with a stone wall, suite with the fence of a dry Ditch; for every thing must be accommodated to the property of its own proper Nature; and therefore I will shew you another forme of imbattailing or joyning of Regiments together, wherein although some Regiments are broken and divided into parts, yet they agree in one uniformity of body, and may be reduced to their first naturall proportion at pleasure: as by this figure following you may easily perceive.

Regiments divided, yet brought

under Influence

Front.



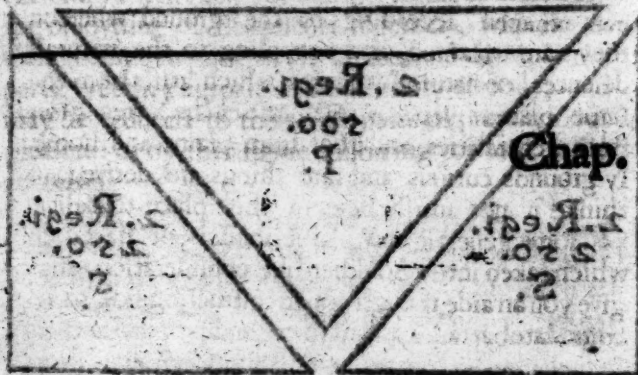
Reare.

H

Heere

Here you may behold two Regiments divided into fixe triangles, the Pikes in the midst, and the Shotte on each flanke, but being drawne up together in one body, then the Pikes of themselves make a perfect *Diamond*, and the foure Triangles of Shot guarding every corner, Front, Wing, and Reare, bring the whole *mine body* into a quadrangle or perfect square: this is a strong manner of imbrailing & hardly to be broke or entred, and whosoever is ready in drawing up, and joyning of these bodies together in such forme as hath been already specified, may without difficulty or staggering draw up any other body of what shape or forme soever it shall be commanded.

And thus much for the joyning of sundry Regiments together into one body.



Reare

front

H

Chap. 3.

*The forme of maine Battailles
of any extent or Number
how great soe ver.*

First the Joyning of Regiments together: must necessarily follow the composition of maine Battailles beyond which Spheare Souldiers doe never look, because it is the end and determination of warre.

These battailles (as I have formerly shewed) are ever shaped according to the ground whereon they are placed and according to the naturall defences, or naturall offences which arise from the same places: yet because particulars often grow from generalities, and that from plaine and homely grounds curious and rare things are derived, I thinke it not amiss here in this place to deliver you some generall and plaine models of Battailles, which taken into a Souldier-like consideration, may give you an aide though not an instruction how to accommodate battailles and to forme and proportion them in such manner as may be most commodious for your selfe and friends, and most hurtfull and noysome for the enemy.

*Observation
in shaping of
battailles.*

*The compo-
sition of Bat-
tailes and the
numbers.*

First then you must understand that the body of every maine Battaille is compounded of fixe principall Members, that is to say, of the *Forlorne* or *loole bodies*, of the *Vanguard Battaille*, *Rearre*, *Horse*, and the great *Artillery*; and of these, if any be imperfect, or out of frame, eyther in order, number, shape or Government, the whole Army is sick, and how soever like *Xerxes* host they may make the skie darke with their Arrows, yet will an handfull of *Cyrus* men well disciplin'd, put them to route, and write Captivity on their backs as a perpetuall embleme.

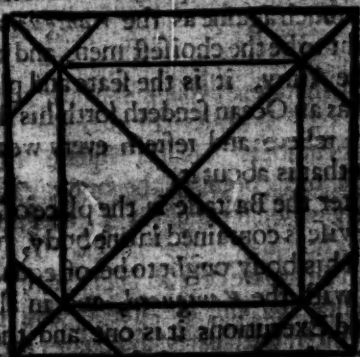
*How to finde
a square
Roote.*

*Dividing of
a Battaille.*

When therefore you will draw up any maine Battaille, you must looke into the square Roote of greates Numbers, as the square Roote of one hundred is ten, because the body carrieth ten in square every way, for ten times ten is one hundred, so likewise the square Roote of 400 is 200, because it carrieth the square of 200 every way, for twenty times twenty is four hundred, and thus of any number which will carry a square proportion be it great or little whatsoever, then knowing the entire Number of the whole Army, and dividing it into severall parts, allowing so many for the *Forlorne*, so many for the *Vanguard*, so many for the Battaille, so many for the *Rearre*, and so many for the guard of the Ordinance, or great Artillery, you by the drawing up of these lesse squares, and mangling them as occasion shall serve, forme and shape every severall division after what proportion your selfe pleaseth, for of squares, you may make Rounds, of Rounds, Triangles, of Triangles, Diamonds, and

of Diamonds many other curious or intricate figures that shall come into your imagination, for proofs be- hold this figure following.

Alteration of Squares, or Squares



Thus you see by dividing and joining of squares you may frame other proportions, as rather than that after you have set out, and showed your *Parade* which is intended ever to be the best of all the four Battails, that you distribute them in this manner, the first point of this *Parade* being to consist of certain loose files of soldiers *unconqueredly* dispersed without order, then to fix them with certain small squares of Shot as an 800 or 100 in a square well ordered and governed which in the

Battailes shall approach nearer and nearer, may upon any occasion of danger retire into the *Vanguard*.

Of the *Vanguard*.

Then shall the *Vanguard* be compounded of one maine and entire body, or of two at the most; containing almost, but not fully three parts of the Battaile, and being equally mixt of Shot and Pikes.

Of the battle.

After the *Vanguard*, the maine Battaile take place, being compounded of one body or two at most, and containing a full third part, or sometimes more then halfe as much againe as the *Vanguard*. In this battaile ought to be the choicest men, and best experienced of the Army, it is the seat and place of the *Generall*, and as an Ocean sendeth forth his streames of Souldiers to relieve and refresh every weake and distressed part that is about it.

Of the *Rear*.

Next after the Battaile is the place of the *Rear*, which likewise is contained in one body, or two at the most. This body ought to be of equall number and extent with the *Vanguard*, and in all Formes, Marches, and Executions it is one and the same in Nature with the *Vanguard*, for at any time when faces are turned about, then is the *Rear* the *Vanguard*, and the *Vanguard* the *Rear*, or the two points of the *Army*; that is to say, the utmost right point, and the utmost left point, as two long extended wings; troopeth the *Horse Army*; and at the end of them is the great Ordnance on both sides; behind which waiteth two Regiments of foote for a guard and defence of the Artillery and Mobilition; for the cutting off of the great Ordnance is the renownedst worke the enemy can aime at, or accomplish.

The *Horse-battaile* and the great Ordnance with the

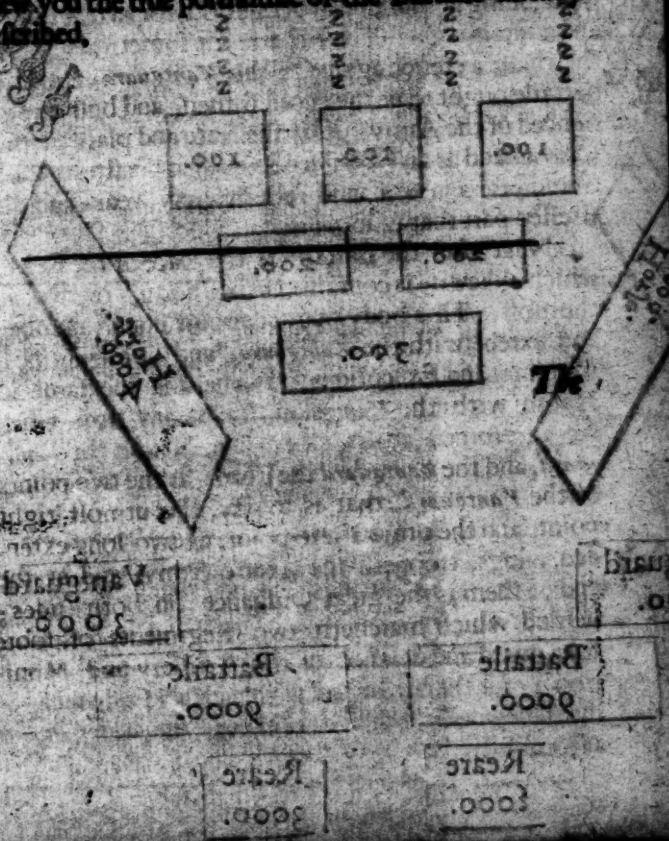
guard thereof

Battaile

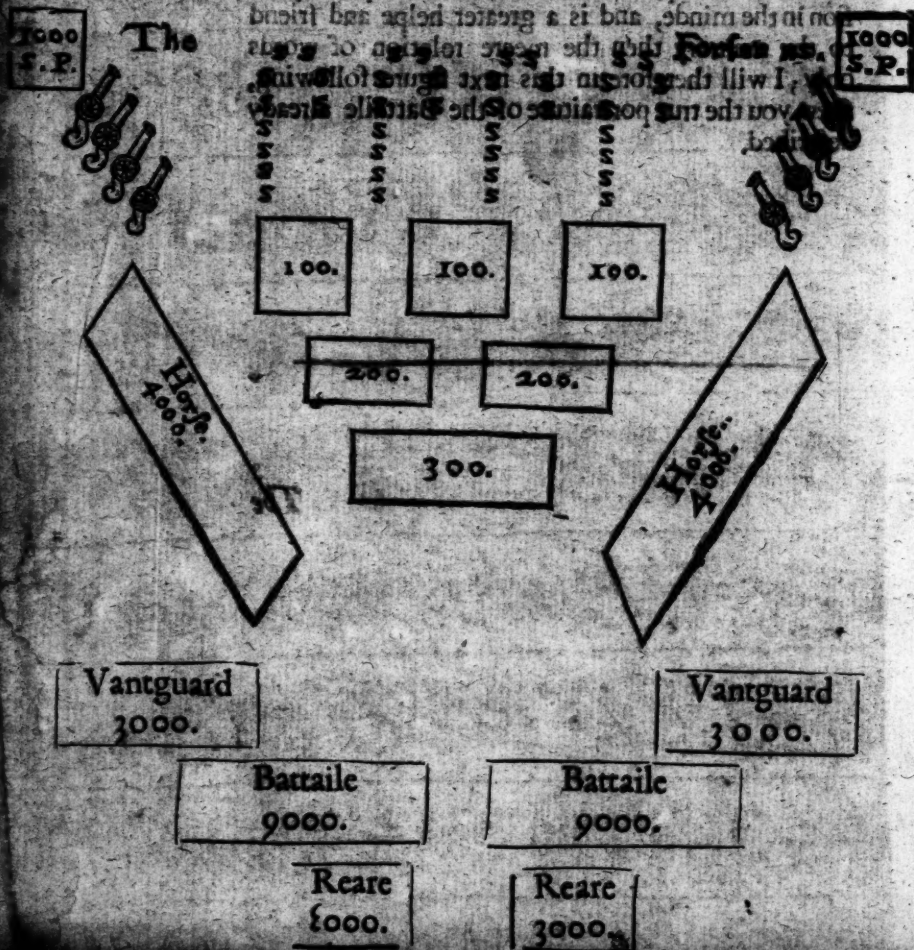
H

Thus

Thus I have in words delivered you the true forme of a plaine and ordinary Battaille; with every severall member belonging therunto, but for as much as the 'portraiture maketh a deepe impression in the minde, and is a greater helpe and friend to the memory then the mere relation of words only, I will therefore in this next figure following, shew you the true portraiture of the Battaille already described.



The Portraiture of a plaine ordinary Battail.



Here you see the portraiture of a plaine Battaile, as it was formerly described in words, and is questionlesse a Battaile of great strength, and of much generall use. But if you desire more curious, then cast your eye upon this figure or forme of Battaile following, which is called by the name of the *Wind-Mill Battaile*, and standeth every way ready prepared to entertaine fight, which way soever the Enemy shall come; and this Battaile is held almost invincible, for every member dependeth so one upon another, that it is impossible to rout or disorder it.

I

Thus.

Horse 12000
 Pikes 15000 } 49200
 Shot 22200 } The whole Battaile } 50000

Attendance on the Ordnance 800.

Every Square contains 100.

The Figure of Pikes is P.

The Figure of Shot is S.

900

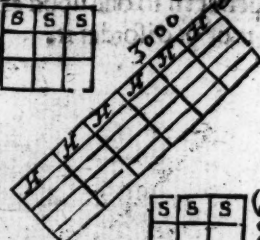
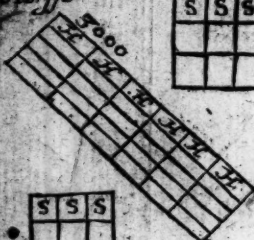


Front

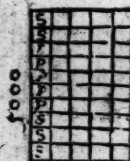


Horse

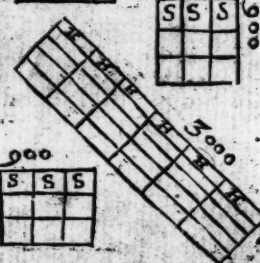
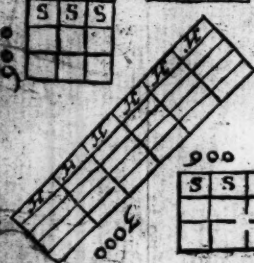
400



Front



Reare



Reare



Horse

The Wind-mill Battaile.

Thus here you see the strongest of Battailles, and as curious as any whatsoever, so that to make a conclusion of this worke, who will diligently look into these models already demonstrated, and apply himselfe to the imitation thereof, shall not need to lodge any scruples in his brest, but by the helpe of these examples may be able to range any battaile with Judgment and sufficiency. And thus much for the forming of main Battails of any extent or Number how great soever.

FINIS.